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1990 CPH-3-261

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Pine Bluff, AR MSA

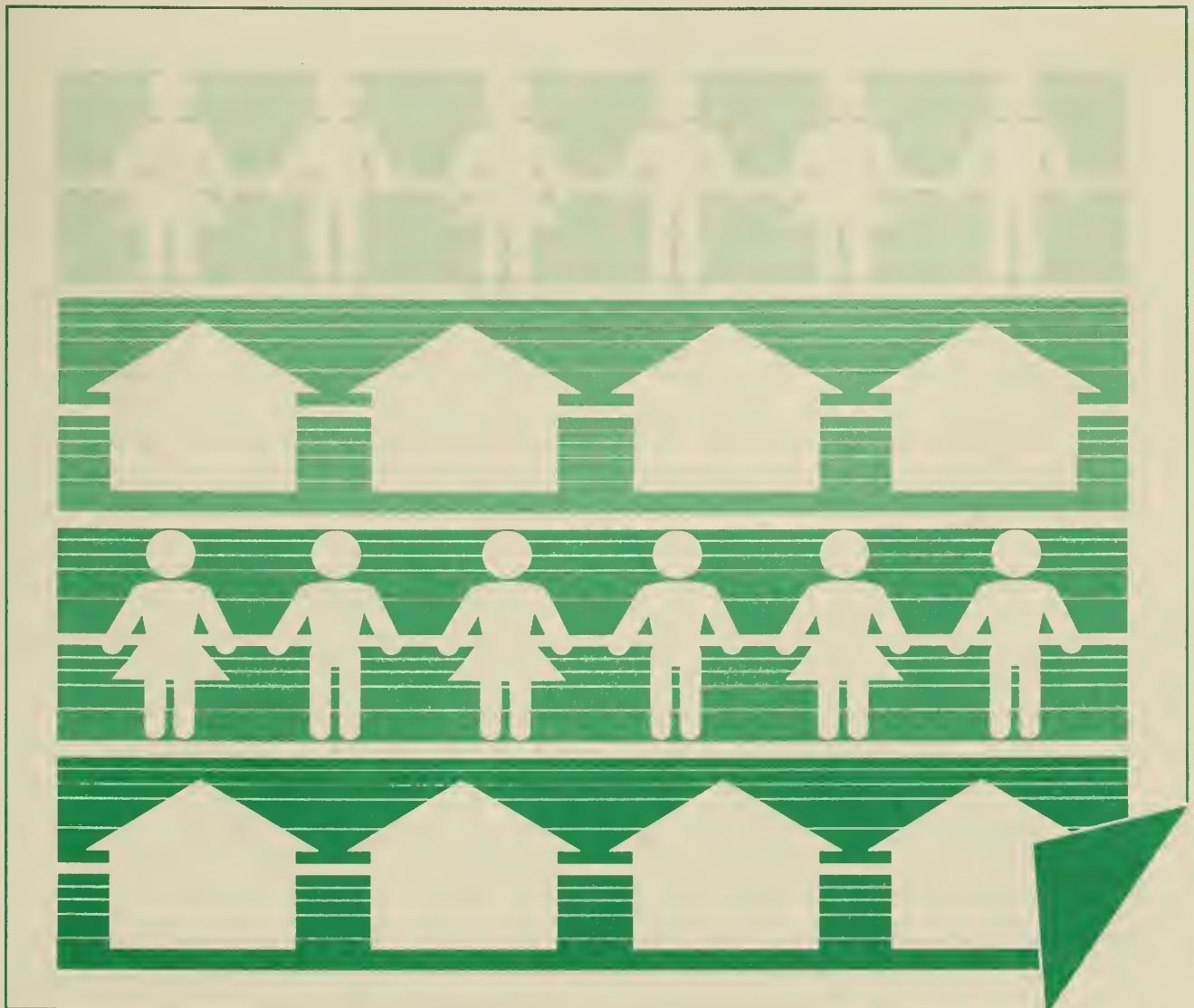
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**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
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Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Pine Bluff, AR MSA**

Issued April 1993



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John Rollwagen, Deputy Secretary
Economics and Statistics Administration
Jeffrey Mayer, Acting Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Class of worker	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

-- Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "+" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE												
Table number and title				Headnote				Column head				
Heading				Spanner				Boxhead				
Stubhead				Stub				Data field				
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990				[Data based on census of population and housing, 1990, for the United States, by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity]				Total				
The labor force				Total				Total				
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under “Age” in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in “visible in street locations” are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
30	Nevada			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA		
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
41	Rhode Island				
42	South Carolina	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
43	South Dakota	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
44	Tennessee	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
45	Texas	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
46	Utah		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
47	Vermont	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
48	Virginia	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
49	Washington	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
50	West Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
51	Wisconsin	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
52	Wyoming	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
53	Puerto Rico			126	Danville, VA MSA
54	Not Assigned	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA		
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
				337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
JEFFERSON COUNTY, AR	
1.02 -----	1 (pt.)
1.85 -----	1 (pt.)
3.01 -----	3.01
	3.02 (pt.)
3.02 -----	3.02 (pt.)
	3.03 (pt.)
3.03 -----	3.03 (pt.)
4.85 -----	4 (pt.)
4.86 -----	4 (pt.)
9.02 -----	19.02 (pt.)
13 -----	5.01
	13
15.01 -----	15 (pt.)
15.02 -----	15 (pt.)
19.02 -----	19.02 (pt.)
21.03 -----	21.01
	21.02 (pt.)
21.04 -----	21.02 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
JEFFERSON COUNTY, AR	
1 -----	1.02
	1.85
3.01 -----	3.01 (pt.)
3.02 -----	3.01 (pt.)
	3.02 (pt.)
3.03 -----	3.02 (pt.)
	3.03
4 -----	4.85
	4.86
5.01 -----	13 (pt.)
13 -----	13 (pt.)
15 -----	15.01
	15.02
19.02 -----	9.02
	19.02
21.01 -----	21.03 (pt.)
21.02 -----	21.03 (pt.)
	21.04

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Jefferson County						
		Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 3.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2 291.6	2 291.6	109.8	106.9	35.2	7.8	30.6	47.6	119.6	11.6
Square miles	884.8	884.8	42.4	41.3	13.6	3.0	11.8	18.4	46.2	4.5
AGE										
All persons	85 487	85 487	57 140	3 668	5 216	3 535	4 900	825	2 174	2 139
Under 5 years	6 239	6 239	4 479	238	335	266	317	37	204	167
5 to 9 years	6 916	6 916	4 805	265	425	277	358	59	197	166
10 to 14 years	6 749	6 749	4 541	282	474	290	324	61	208	142
15 to 19 years	7 604	7 604	4 899	286	515	294	885	52	196	139
20 to 24 years	6 459	6 459	4 354	228	255	242	763	38	168	150
25 to 34 years	12 845	12 845	8 359	514	794	596	607	107	344	299
35 to 44 years	11 709	11 709	7 147	626	892	547	400	102	269	235
45 to 54 years	8 387	8 387	5 110	507	652	374	292	110	216	202
55 to 64 years	7 066	7 066	4 801	316	412	283	312	90	184	173
65 to 74 years	6 404	6 404	4 613	279	321	215	330	97	120	189
75 to 84 years	3 902	3 902	3 034	116	120	124	251	56	51	173
85 years and over	1 207	1 207	998	11	21	27	61	16	17	104
3 and 4 years	2 560	2 560	1 827	99	138	109	129	13	91	71
16 years and over	64 179	64 179	42 448	2 816	3 879	2 644	3 840	659	1 531	1 645
18 years and over	61 332	61 332	40 661	2 701	3 649	2 518	3 704	637	1 447	1 580
21 years and over	56 424	56 424	37 366	2 536	3 414	2 359	2 729	606	1 343	1 492
60 years and over	15 121	15 121	11 189	554	661	524	808	218	279	556
62 years and over	13 790	13 790	10 251	505	589	468	753	206	242	517
Median	31.9	31.9	31.5	35.3	32.7	31.7	22.9	40.1	28.5	35.3
Female										
All persons	44 380	44 380	31 048	1 824	2 661	1 850	2 761	448	1 087	1 164
Under 5 years	3 102	3 102	2 189	133	165	120	148	17	94	72
5 to 9 years	3 435	3 435	2 382	125	217	138	175	31	83	86
10 to 14 years	3 277	3 277	2 235	135	237	145	167	34	97	62
15 to 19 years	3 582	3 582	2 590	133	253	151	537	28	96	67
20 to 24 years	3 144	3 144	2 333	108	118	127	388	26	85	82
25 to 34 years	6 673	6 673	4 575	265	419	302	336	52	177	173
35 to 44 years	6 074	6 074	3 852	328	462	292	229	52	152	130
45 to 54 years	4 270	4 270	2 727	233	319	187	164	59	113	102
55 to 64 years	3 920	3 920	2 788	153	212	157	207	52	96	105
65 to 74 years	3 635	3 635	2 703	145	172	126	203	53	63	107
75 to 84 years	2 439	2 439	1 971	60	70	85	165	33	23	109
85 years and over	829	829	703	6	17	20	42	11	8	69
3 and 4 years	1 267	1 267	887	58	66	51	67	8	45	26
16 years and over	33 896	33 896	23 808	1 398	1 994	1 415	2 240	360	794	933
18 years and over	32 620	32 620	22 911	1 343	1 887	1 359	2 175	350	759	904
21 years and over	30 260	30 260	21 094	1 270	1 767	1 272	1 583	333	700	863
60 years and over	8 956	8 956	6 890	284	361	326	519	123	140	336
62 years and over	8 202	8 202	6 331	259	326	285	485	115	122	312
Median	33.5	33.5	33.4	35.5	33.2	33.1	24.2	40.7	29.7	38.2
Male										
All persons	41 107	41 107	26 092	1 844	2 555	1 685	2 139	377	1 087	975
Median age	30.1	30.1	29.4	35.2	32.3	30.0	22.1	39.1	26.3	32.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	85 487	85 487	57 140	3 668	5 216	3 535	4 900	825	2 174	2 139
In households	81 111	81 111	55 191	3 668	5 216	3 532	3 966	773	2 133	1 905
Householder	30 001	30 001	20 871	1 335	1 818	1 293	1 506	305	749	744
Family householder	21 972	21 972	14 571	1 089	1 510	1 004	921	199	555	519
Nonfamily householder	8 029	8 029	6 300	246	308	289	585	106	194	225
Living alone	7 254	7 254	5 684	224	269	248	498	101	179	210
Spouse	16 187	16 187	9 839	970	1 286	805	402	132	382	335
Child	27 582	27 582	18 897	1 159	1 844	1 187	1 359	209	815	678
Other relatives	5 481	5 481	4 135	139	189	164	499	112	146	111
Nonrelatives	1 860	1 860	1 449	65	79	83	200	15	41	37
Institutionalized persons	3 140	3 140	867	—	—	—	—	—	—	234
Other persons in group quarters	1 236	1 236	1 082	—	—	3	934	52	41	—
Persons per household	2.70	2.70	2.64	2.75	2.87	2.73	2.63	2.53	2.85	2.56
Persons per family	3.24	3.24	3.26	3.08	3.20	3.15	3.45	3.28	3.42	3.17
Persons 65 years and over										
All persons	11 513	11 513	8 645	406	462	366	642	169	188	466
In households	10 786	10 786	7 942	406	462	366	642	162	188	261
Householder	7 692	7 692	5 752	283	323	266	484	117	132	186
Nonfamily householder	3 635	3 635	2 853	109	130	125	237	56	67	88
Living alone	3 526	3 526	2 722	105	124	121	226	55	65	87
Spouse	2 265	2 265	1 567	111	111	74	93	32	41	56
Other relatives	721	721	544	7	23	23	55	11	12	18
Nonrelatives	108	108	79	5	5	3	10	2	3	1
Institutionalized persons	712	712	699	—	—	—	—	—	—	205
Other persons in group quarters	15	15	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
All persons	21 972	21 972	14 571	1 089	1 510	1 004	921	199	555	519
Families	10 776	10 776	7 126	522	845	531	428	57	304	256
With own children under 18 years	20 551	20 551	13 977	873	1 443	930	895	113	631	498
Number of own children under 18 years	16 187	16 187	9 839	970	1 286	805	402	132	382	335
Married-couple families	7 480	7 480	4 370	456	701	426	161	29	188	143
With own children under 18 years	13 856	13 856	8 275	770	1 225	743	341	56	352	269
Number of own children under 18 years	4 806	4 806	4 047	81	165	163	450	55	143	161
Female householder, no husband present	2 868	2 868	2 463	47	103	91	243	25	100	104
With own children under 18 years	5 950	5 950	5 183	75	158	168	504	53	251	213
Number of own children under 18 years										
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	31 017	31 017	19 073	1 452	1 940	1 255	1 630	302	752	720
Never married	9 426	9 426	5 855	289	423	266	920	74	218	198
Now married, except separated	17 166	17 166	10 335	997	1 323	833	441	155	411	358
Separated	681	681	485	15	19	18	68	10	16	16
Widowed	1 107	1 107	800	36	28	17	80	23	31	78
Divorced	2 637	2 637	1 598	115	147	121	121	40	76	70
Females 15 years and over	34 566	34 566	24 242	1 431	2 042	1 447	2 271	366	813	944
Never married	7 862	7 862	6 172	192	327	221	1 143	89	208	222
Now married, except separated	17 059	17 059	10 408	999	1 319	841	439	155	408	352
Separated	1 105	1 105	896	18	27	38	131	11	29	27
Widowed	5 267	5 267	4 225	125	178	205	358	78	75	239
Divorced	3 273	3 273	2 541	97	191	142	200	33	93	104

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jefferson County—Con.			Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County						
	Tract 20	Tract 21.03	Tract 21.04	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 6.99	Tract 9
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	115.4	103.9	151.4	1.6	1.0	6.4	5.8	17.3	—	2.9
Square miles	44.6	40.1	58.5	.6	.4	2.5	2.2	6.7	—	1.1
AGE										
All persons	5 136	4 658	3 915	113	480	3 296	4 779	651	7	3 359
Under 5 years	338	245	238	7	38	246	311	33	—	212
5 to 9 years	402	302	286	6	32	257	350	54	—	285
10 to 14 years	410	328	288	3	30	263	316	56	—	287
15 to 19 years	351	434	317	8	41	263	874	45	—	233
20 to 24 years	240	338	210	4	44	229	757	34	3	191
25 to 34 years	710	964	539	13	90	561	577	85	4	481
35 to 44 years	946	758	720	18	61	494	390	66	—	481
45 to 54 years	710	494	545	11	46	349	282	63	—	382
55 to 64 years	412	382	382	17	38	274	300	67	—	321
65 to 74 years	277	239	256	15	37	210	316	81	—	321
75 to 84 years	210	138	111	9	21	123	246	52	—	145
85 years and over	130	36	23	2	2	27	60	15	—	20
3 and 4 years	139	95	91	4	14	96	127	11	—	85
16 years and over	3 904	3 669	3 028	93	374	2 479	3 745	500	7	2 528
18 years and over	3 755	3 480	2 909	90	356	2 362	3 611	482	7	2 435
21 years and over	3 569	3 288	2 730	86	331	2 226	2 642	455	6	2 301
60 years and over	807	593	559	38	75	514	782	187	—	636
62 years and over	720	526	498	35	70	460	729	178	—	574
Median	36.1	32.0	36.3	43.6	30.4	32.0	22.7	37.3	25.3	34.8
Female	2 656	2 157	1 958	62	256	1 719	2 702	374	—	1 856
Under 5 years	168	113	119	7	15	107	144	15	—	100
5 to 9 years	210	154	147	2	19	125	173	30	—	157
10 to 14 years	193	133	136	2	16	127	161	31	—	142
15 to 19 years	149	130	139	3	24	140	534	28	—	128
20 to 24 years	124	172	109	—	18	120	384	24	—	112
25 to 34 years	392	437	269	10	44	282	324	46	—	276
35 to 44 years	483	360	377	8	35	263	223	34	—	263
45 to 54 years	339	232	259	5	29	174	159	35	—	201
55 to 64 years	197	198	193	9	16	153	198	45	—	188
65 to 74 years	136	127	128	10	22	123	198	46	—	191
75 to 84 years	157	81	66	5	16	85	163	30	—	84
85 years and over	108	20	16	1	2	20	41	10	—	14
3 and 4 years	68	43	43	4	4	42	65	6	—	44
16 years and over	2 051	1 726	1 520	49	205	1 330	2 193	292	—	1 434
18 years and over	1 985	1 681	1 480	48	194	1 276	2 129	282	—	1 380
21 years and over	1 908	1 596	1 395	48	180	1 200	1 540	265	—	1 303
60 years and over	498	324	294	23	48	321	507	109	—	382
62 years and over	457	281	265	20	47	281	474	102	—	347
Median	36.6	33.5	36.6	43.5	32.7	33.6	23.9	38.0	—	35.5
Male	2 480	2 501	1 957	51	224	1 577	2 077	277	7	1 503
Median age	35.5	30.7	35.8	43.8	28.5	30.1	21.9	36.8	25.3	33.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 136	4 658	3 915	113	480	3 296	4 779	651	7	3 359
In households	4 867	3 688	3 915	113	480	3 293	3 845	651	—	3 357
Householder	1 655	1 322	1 392	52	199	1 225	1 466	246	—	1 302
Family householder	1 452	1 043	1 203	36	141	940	891	156	—	950
Nonfamily householder	203	279	189	16	58	285	575	90	—	352
Living alone	172	247	165	15	51	245	488	88	—	326
Spouse	1 351	888	1 097	31	111	752	376	90	—	736
Child	1 643	1 191	1 243	28	146	1 083	1 315	191	—	1 070
Other relatives	155	195	135	—	15	151	489	112	—	203
Nonrelatives	63	92	48	2	9	82	199	12	—	46
Institutionalized persons	269	943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	27	—	—	—	3	934	—	7	2
Persons per household	2.94	2.79	2.81	2.17	2.41	2.69	2.62	2.65	—	2.58
Persons per family	3.17	3.18	3.06	2.64	2.93	3.11	3.45	3.52	—	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	617	413	390	26	60	360	622	148	—	486
In households	353	404	390	26	60	360	622	148	—	486
Householder	225	283	242	19	43	262	468	109	—	341
Nonfamily householder	63	127	74	11	23	125	233	53	—	152
Living alone	63	123	71	11	21	121	222	53	—	149
Spouse	96	90	113	7	14	72	90	26	—	114
Other relatives	32	29	34	—	2	23	54	11	—	28
Nonrelatives	—	2	1	—	1	3	10	2	—	3
Institutionalized persons	264	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 452	1 043	1 203	36	141	940	891	156	—	950
With own children under 18 years	755	499	558	16	75	489	417	49	—	429
Number of own children under 18 years	1 305	889	944	23	117	855	875	100	—	814
Married-couple families	1 351	888	1 097	31	111	752	376	90	—	736
With own children under 18 years	697	419	509	12	55	392	152	22	—	299
Number of own children under 18 years	1 216	740	866	19	89	681	325	44	—	567
Female householder, no husband present	67	119	76	4	25	154	446	55	—	185
With own children under 18 years	41	66	39	3	16	85	241	25	—	118
Number of own children under 18 years	67	121	65	3	22	158	500	53	—	227
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 901	2 026	1 547	46	174	1 170	1 578	210	7	1 118
Never married	349	643	303	11	39	239	898	61	4	240
Now married, except separated	1 404	1 036	1 121	31	117	780	415	94	—	761
Separated	11	38	10	1	1	16	66	6	—	13
Widowed	37	58	17	1	2	17	79	23	—	32
Divorced	100	251	96	2	15	118	120	26	3	72
Females 15 years and over	2 085	1 757	1 556	51	206	1 360	2 224	298	—	1 457
Never married	251	329	199	4	30	202	1 130	88	—	281
Now married, except separated	1 411	1 003	1 126	31	114	788	413	99	—	762
Separated	15	68	10	—	3	35	128	11	—	35
Widowed	304	206	124	11	28	200	354	73	—	210
Divorced	104	151	97	5	31	135	199	27	—	169

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.								
	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	—	1.8	1.3	3.0	3.7	3.9	5.3	4.3	4.0
Square miles	—	.7	.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.6
AGE									
All persons	72	2 179	609	4 349	3 666	2 186	3 560	3 803	3 735
Under 5 years	2	181	50	401	310	197	314	287	239
5 to 9 years	7	217	73	470	340	198	300	319	230
10 to 14 years	2	208	57	445	354	142	326	305	188
15 to 19 years	8	177	56	400	334	150	312	293	206
20 to 24 years	9	147	46	328	236	180	254	264	328
25 to 34 years	11	301	100	613	450	397	537	617	572
35 to 44 years	3	249	60	514	381	254	460	574	429
45 to 54 years	7	118	43	265	301	201	316	374	384
55 to 64 years	6	202	38	247	305	215	289	352	423
65 to 74 years	11	202	50	324	325	165	239	271	413
75 to 84 years	3	131	30	236	231	77	165	120	256
85 years and over	3	46	6	106	99	10	48	27	67
3 and 4 years	—	68	25	160	127	75	130	118	99
16 years and over	61	1 530	414	2 941	2 599	1 621	2 569	2 833	3 034
18 years and over	58	1 468	394	2 766	2 469	1 561	2 439	2 703	2 961
21 years and over	52	1 364	365	2 567	2 276	1 468	2 246	2 535	2 803
60 years and over	20	496	102	793	819	351	601	619	952
62 years and over	18	453	92	744	764	308	548	536	885
Median	32.0	30.4	27.4	26.9	30.8	30.3	29.8	32.0	37.0
Female	40	1 221	321	2 412	2 024	1 115	1 909	1 999	2 056
Under 5 years	1	91	30	214	162	84	147	127	118
5 to 9 years	5	109	32	227	173	95	144	132	113
10 to 14 years	1	103	29	223	175	66	164	154	97
15 to 19 years	6	86	26	208	179	75	159	151	110
20 to 24 years	4	93	28	187	129	88	135	141	172
25 to 34 years	4	173	53	340	251	202	295	342	315
35 to 44 years	2	134	31	280	205	139	252	305	225
45 to 54 years	2	70	19	151	166	109	179	205	194
55 to 64 years	4	126	22	150	175	116	160	196	245
65 to 74 years	8	117	27	198	196	88	134	158	257
75 to 84 years	1	88	18	152	148	45	109	69	161
85 years and over	2	31	6	82	65	8	31	19	49
3 and 4 years	—	28	16	88	71	34	56	52	47
16 years and over	33	897	224	1 702	1 480	856	1 434	1 556	1 701
18 years and over	31	868	214	1 616	1 409	825	1 366	1 485	1 662
21 years and over	27	811	199	1 502	1 303	782	1 256	1 403	1 584
60 years and over	13	315	59	506	507	195	362	367	590
62 years and over	12	284	54	477	477	174	335	312	548
Median	32.0	33.0	28.5	29.6	33.0	31.8	31.9	33.8	39.3
Male	32	958	288	1 937	1 642	1 071	1 651	1 804	1 679
Median age	32.0	27.4	26.3	24.2	28.0	28.7	27.7	29.9	35.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	72	2 179	609	4 349	3 666	2 186	3 560	3 803	3 735
In households	72	2 154	566	4 232	3 502	2 140	3 558	3 803	3 672
Householder	27	781	196	1 480	1 186	834	1 155	1 434	1 744
Family householder	19	527	124	989	827	576	886	1 106	1 022
Nonfamily householder	8	254	72	491	359	258	269	326	722
Living alone	7	228	60	438	324	230	250	300	656
Spouse	10	275	51	494	423	412	520	658	804
Child	25	786	231	1 696	1 303	713	1 396	1 258	913
Other relatives	7	238	63	405	486	120	423	183	112
Nonrelatives	3	74	25	157	104	61	64	70	99
Institutionalized persons	—	—	23	117	161	—	—	—	63
Other persons in group quarters	—	25	20	—	3	46	2	—	—
Persons per household	2.67	2.76	2.89	2.86	2.95	2.57	3.08	2.65	2.11
Persons per family	3.21	3.46	3.78	3.62	3.67	3.16	3.64	3.08	2.79
Persons 65 years and over	17	379	86	666	655	252	452	418	736
In households	17	378	83	574	560	252	452	418	693
Householder	14	279	65	425	403	185	309	286	532
Nonfamily householder	5	140	40	216	204	94	124	115	326
Living alone	5	133	36	212	188	92	122	114	320
Spouse	3	70	8	102	80	50	73	103	137
Other relatives	—	22	9	43	60	16	66	27	18
Nonrelatives	—	7	1	4	17	1	4	2	6
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	92	95	—	—	—	43
Other persons in group quarters	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	19	527	124	989	827	576	886	1 106	1 022
With own children under 18 years	6	239	80	563	409	289	446	561	428
Number of own children under 18 years	8	559	179	1 290	881	539	894	1 003	722
Married-couple families	10	275	51	494	423	412	520	858	804
With own children under 18 years	4	112	27	237	200	173	264	400	290
Number of own children under 18 years	5	257	54	542	410	309	525	708	508
Female householder, no husband present	8	219	64	429	336	145	311	210	184
With own children under 18 years	1	121	50	293	187	104	163	142	117
Number of own children under 18 years	2	288	120	684	428	209	337	266	178
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	28	655	199	1 285	1 148	779	1 166	1 306	1 350
Never married	12	246	81	504	443	197	446	303	292
Now married, except separated	10	291	60	539	462	441	544	877	839
Separated	1	30	20	52	60	14	29	18	19
Widowed	1	42	7	60	97	20	58	20	50
Divorced	4	46	31	130	86	107	89	88	150
Females 15 years and over	33	918	230	1 748	1 514	870	1 454	1 586	1 728
Never married	10	267	77	574	454	176	460	301	313
Now married, except separated	10	300	58	550	454	442	569	890	844
Separated	1	54	18	95	91	31	56	39	35
Widowed	8	190	42	332	367	110	237	181	334
Divorced	4	107	35	197	148	111	132	175	202

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.							
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 21.04 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	2.1	3.3	4.6	7.6	5.7	14.2	6.3	3.8
Square miles .....	.8	1.3	1.8	2.9	2.2	5.5	2.4	1.5
AGE								
All persons	4 313	3 892	3 293	1 108	2 132	3 000	1 902	656
Under 5 years	395	400	183	124	167	187	153	42
5 to 9 years	384	386	197	109	166	229	152	44
10 to 14 years	375	320	174	118	142	219	168	43
15 to 19 years	344	350	163	112	138	213	143	36
20 to 24 years	305	282	193	96	148	117	116	43
25 to 34 years	744	500	427	202	299	356	307	115
35 to 44 years	591	475	390	124	235	538	281	79
45 to 54 years	277	335	362	85	200	441	209	59
55 to 64 years	280	277	410	63	171	235	172	99
65 to 74 years	291	291	468	49	189	173	115	57
75 to 84 years	270	204	253	21	173	170	68	30
85 years and over	57	72	73	5	104	122	18	9
3 and 4 years	158	174	77	53	71	77	60	18
16 years and over	3 075	2 721	2 711	738	1 638	2 320	1 397	520
18 years and over	2 948	2 586	2 630	693	1 573	2 224	1 338	507
21 years and over	2 756	2 362	2 546	632	1 486	2 114	1 266	481
60 years and over	773	728	1 030	106	555	586	283	143
62 years and over	721	667	950	89	517	530	257	126
Median	29.8	29.2	42.8	24.7	35.3	38.5	31.9	35.7
Female	2 329	2 211	1 793	577	1 161	1 588	979	344
Under 5 years	204	213	97	57	72	87	75	22
5 to 9 years	190	203	97	40	86	116	87	27
10 to 14 years	174	163	79	60	62	105	75	26
15 to 19 years	178	179	86	58	66	89	61	16
20 to 24 years	151	178	92	50	82	60	50	28
25 to 34 years	402	299	227	110	173	198	159	50
35 to 44 years	316	274	199	76	130	274	144	40
45 to 54 years	155	179	182	49	101	219	112	32
55 to 64 years	170	166	250	36	104	113	93	53
65 to 74 years	171	182	270	27	107	88	60	25
75 to 84 years	177	132	163	12	109	138	46	20
85 years and over	41	43	51	2	69	101	10	5
3 and 4 years	77	87	42	25	26	36	28	9
16 years and over	1 721	1 599	1 503	410	930	1 265	729	265
18 years and over	1 655	1 537	1 458	388	901	1 218	706	263
21 years and over	1 563	1 409	1 413	353	861	1 175	670	247
60 years and over	485	457	631	55	336	391	161	70
62 years and over	457	420	583	49	312	361	141	64
Median	31.7	30.5	45.8	27.4	38.2	40.2	33.3	35.8
Male	1 984	1 681	1 500	531	971	1 412	923	312
Median age	27.4	26.5	39.7	22.1	32.9	36.8	30.7	35.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 313	3 892	3 293	1 108	2 132	3 000	1 902	656
In households	4 313	3 892	3 293	1 068	1 898	2 731	1 902	656
Householder	1 665	1 422	1 500	366	742	923	663	263
Family householder	1 097	958	991	264	517	827	512	215
Nonfamily householder	568	464	509	102	225	96	151	48
Living alone	504	435	475	92	210	88	131	43
Spouse	713	513	822	141	333	779	418	177
Child	1 538	1 525	791	443	675	942	650	179
Other relatives	243	351	118	86	111	69	125	25
Nonrelatives	154	81	62	32	37	18	46	12
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	234	269	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.59	2.74	2.20	2.92	2.56	2.96	2.87	2.49
Persons per family	3.27	3.49	2.75	3.54	3.16	3.16	3.33	2.77
Persons 65 years and over	618	567	794	75	466	465	201	96
In households	618	567	794	75	261	201	201	96
Householder	457	422	554	58	186	128	144	63
Nonfamily householder	257	230	264	32	88	36	67	18
Living alone	254	223	259	32	87	36	64	18
Spouse	126	99	204	13	56	55	40	25
Other relatives	28	44	31	3	18	18	15	8
Nonrelatives	7	2	5	1	1	—	2	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	205	264	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 097	958	991	264	517	827	512	215
With own children under 18 years	602	495	345	162	256	428	258	84
Number of own children under 18 years	1 211	1 075	615	349	498	746	490	134
Married-couple families	713	513	822	141	333	779	418	177
With own children under 18 years	362	223	255	75	143	401	209	63
Number of own children under 18 years	719	455	461	131	269	709	390	98
Female householder, no husband present	323	406	136	109	161	32	75	30
With own children under 18 years	210	254	74	80	104	17	40	18
Number of own children under 18 years	444	584	127	206	213	25	79	30
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 398	1 154	1 219	337	716	1 085	687	258
Never married	452	402	238	131	196	202	177	41
Now married, except separated	731	541	855	158	356	811	437	185
Separated	54	36	13	4	16	4	9	3
Widowed	48	66	34	14	78	27	18	6
Divorced	113	109	79	30	70	41	46	23
Females 15 years and over	1 761	1 632	1 520	420	941	1 280	742	269
Never married	402	503	229	146	221	155	121	28
Now married, except separated	743	540	847	156	350	820	443	185
Separated	80	87	20	21	27	6	18	5
Widowed	295	302	295	36	239	255	96	30
Divorced	241	200	129	61	104	44	64	21

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County								
	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.85	Tract 4.86	Tract 5.02 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	8.3	693.0	137.9	105.4	34.2	1.4	57.4	2.2	24.9
Square miles	3.2	267.6	53.3	40.7	13.2	.5	22.2	.8	9.6
AGE									
All persons	1 471	3 917	2 747	3 555	4 736	239	217	—	121
Under 5 years	10	305	197	231	297	20	19	—	6
5 to 9 years	13	349	247	259	393	20	20	—	8
10 to 14 years	18	320	248	279	444	27	23	—	8
15 to 19 years	403	332	226	278	474	31	14	—	11
20 to 24 years	495	259	174	224	211	13	28	—	6
25 to 34 years	324	501	457	501	704	35	67	—	30
35 to 44 years	154	446	461	608	831	53	42	—	10
45 to 54 years	37	327	306	496	606	25	4	—	10
55 to 64 years	13	361	197	299	374	9	—	—	12
65 to 74 years	2	398	131	264	284	5	—	—	14
75 to 84 years	2	244	87	107	99	1	—	—	5
85 years and over	—	75	16	9	19	—	—	—	1
3 and 4 years	5	135	77	95	124	13	8	—	2
16 years and over	1 425	2 871	2 000	2 723	3 505	165	151	—	95
18 years and over	1 331	2 726	1 905	2 611	3 293	156	147	—	93
21 years and over	863	2 558	1 799	2 450	3 083	133	140	—	87
60 years and over	11	904	327	516	586	10	—	—	26
62 years and over	6	838	289	470	519	8	—	—	24
Median	21.8	33.1	31.4	35.1	33.0	28.2	25.8	—	33.3
Female	69	2 026	1 365	1 762	2 405	131	89	—	59
Under 5 years	7	150	107	126	150	13	10	—	4
5 to 9 years	7	168	133	123	198	13	9	—	2
10 to 14 years	12	166	103	133	221	18	11	—	6
15 to 19 years	6	152	100	130	229	11	8	—	3
20 to 24 years	2	135	91	108	100	7	10	—	4
25 to 34 years	12	262	242	255	375	20	25	—	12
35 to 44 years	14	221	215	320	427	29	16	—	6
45 to 54 years	6	176	143	228	290	13	—	—	5
55 to 64 years	3	198	95	144	196	4	—	—	9
65 to 74 years	—	—	226	135	150	3	—	—	5
75 to 84 years	—	133	54	55	54	—	—	—	2
85 years and over	—	39	12	5	15	—	—	—	1
3 and 4 years	4	64	38	54	62	9	4	—	2
16 years and over	42	1 508	997	1 349	1 789	85	55	—	47
18 years and over	39	1 445	955	1 295	1 693	83	52	—	46
21 years and over	36	1 359	905	1 222	1 587	72	50	—	43
60 years and over	1	491	187	261	313	4	—	—	12
62 years and over	—	461	168	239	279	4	—	—	11
Median	25.5	34.4	31.5	35.2	33.2	26.5	23.7	—	34.3
Male	1 402	1 891	1 382	1 793	2 331	108	128	—	62
Median age	21.8	31.4	31.2	35.0	32.8	29.7	27.1	—	33.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 471	3 917	2 747	3 555	4 736	239	217	—	121
In households	141	3 917	2 732	3 555	4 736	239	158	—	121
Householder	44	1 382	944	1 283	1 619	68	44	—	40
Family householder	37	1 013	767	1 053	1 369	64	44	—	30
Nonfamily householder	7	369	177	230	250	4	—	—	10
Living alone	7	342	170	209	218	3	—	—	10
Spouse	34	729	658	939	1 175	53	44	—	26
Child	58	1 320	986	1 131	1 698	104	69	—	44
Other relatives	5	414	114	139	174	13	1	—	10
Nonrelatives	—	72	30	63	70	1	—	—	1
Institutionalized persons	1 330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	15	—	—	—	59	—	—
Persons per household	3.20	2.83	2.89	2.77	2.93	3.51	3.59	—	3.03
Persons per family	3.62	3.43	3.29	3.10	3.23	3.66	3.59	—	3.67
Persons 65 years and over	4	717	234	380	402	6	—	—	20
In households	—	717	230	380	402	6	—	—	20
Householder	—	511	163	264	280	4	—	—	16
Nonfamily householder	—	229	76	98	107	—	—	—	4
Living alone	—	218	76	94	103	—	—	—	4
Spouse	—	155	46	104	97	2	—	—	3
Other relatives	—	40	21	7	21	—	—	—	1
Nonrelatives	—	11	—	5	4	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	37	1 013	767	1 053	1 369	64	44	—	30
With own children under 18 years	26	421	424	506	770	42	35	—	11
Number of own children under 18 years	52	904	783	850	1 326	75	69	—	20
Married-couple families	34	729	658	939	1 175	53	44	—	26
With own children under 18 years	25	307	370	444	646	34	35	—	9
Number of own children under 18 years	50	636	690	751	1 136	62	69	—	16
Female householder, no husband present	1	221	79	77	140	9	—	—	4
With own children under 18 years	—	96	40	44	87	6	—	—	2
Number of own children under 18 years	—	227	69	72	136	10	—	—	4
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 387	1 401	1 033	1 406	1 766	85	96	—	52
Never married	1 047	430	225	278	384	27	15	—	22
Now married, except separated	139	762	694	966	1 206	53	79	—	26
Separated	34	28	17	14	18	2	—	—	2
Widowed	11	87	24	35	26	—	—	—	1
Divorced	156	94	73	113	132	3	2	—	1
Females 15 years and over	43	1 542	1 022	1 380	1 836	87	59	—	47
Never married	7	362	133	188	297	19	9	—	13
Now married, except separated	35	765	686	968	1 205	53	48	—	26
Separated	1	46	21	18	24	3	—	—	3
Widowed	—	270	110	114	150	5	—	—	4
Divorced	—	99	72	92	160	7	2	—	1

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County—Con.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 21.04 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	30.3	419.8	202.7	112.0	5.9	101.3	97.6	147.6
Square miles	11.7	162.1	78.3	43.2	2.3	39.1	37.7	57.0
AGE								
All persons	174	799	1 147	1 066	7	2 136	2 756	3 259
Under 5 years	4	73	79	80	—	151	92	196
5 to 9 years	5	53	91	88	—	173	150	242
10 to 14 years	5	65	85	90	—	191	160	245
15 to 19 years	7	57	77	84	1	138	291	281
20 to 24 years	4	36	69	72	2	123	222	167
25 to 34 years	22	127	141	142	—	354	657	424
35 to 44 years	36	89	161	145	—	408	477	641
45 to 54 years	47	96	150	131	2	269	285	486
55 to 64 years	23	80	104	121	2	177	210	283
65 to 74 years	16	71	108	71	—	104	124	199
75 to 84 years	4	38	60	30	—	40	70	81
85 years and over	1	14	22	12	—	8	18	14
3 and 4 years	2	31	33	38	—	62	35	73
16 years and over	159	600	873	793	7	1 584	2 272	2 508
18 years and over	155	573	845	754	7	1 531	2 142	2 402
21 years and over	151	547	804	711	6	1 455	2 022	2 249
60 years and over	31	161	239	173	1	221	310	416
62 years and over	28	150	223	153	—	190	269	372
Median	46.3	33.7	36.5	33.8	47.5	33.3	32.0	36.4
Female	74	386	593	510	3	1 068	1 178	1 614
Under 5 years	2	40	51	37	—	81	38	97
5 to 9 years	1	26	49	43	—	94	67	120
10 to 14 years	3	34	42	37	—	88	58	110
15 to 19 years	—	23	39	38	1	60	69	123
20 to 24 years	2	16	41	35	—	64	115	81
25 to 34 years	6	60	71	67	—	194	278	219
35 to 44 years	18	44	74	76	—	209	216	337
45 to 54 years	24	42	84	64	1	120	120	227
55 to 64 years	7	41	45	60	1	84	105	140
65 to 74 years	7	31	51	36	—	48	67	103
75 to 84 years	3	21	35	11	—	19	35	46
85 years and over	1	8	11	6	—	7	10	11
3 and 4 years	2	17	23	20	—	32	15	34
16 years and over	68	284	439	384	3	786	997	1 255
18 years and over	68	271	429	371	3	767	975	1 217
21 years and over	68	262	406	347	2	733	926	1 148
60 years and over	14	83	120	85	—	107	163	224
62 years and over	13	74	112	73	—	96	140	201
Median	47.8	33.8	35.4	34.8	47.5	32.9	33.6	36.7
Male	100	413	554	556	4	1 068	1 578	1 645
Median age	43.5	33.7	37.6	33.2	36.5	34.0	30.7	35.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	174	799	1 147	1 066	7	2 136	2 756	3 259
In households	122	799	1 147	1 065	7	2 136	1 786	3 259
Householder	59	299	443	383	2	732	659	1 129
Family householder	43	221	323	291	2	625	531	988
Nonfamily householder	16	78	120	92	—	107	128	141
Living alone	13	77	112	87	—	84	116	122
Spouse	42	182	261	241	2	572	470	920
Child	18	245	331	372	3	701	541	1 064
Other relatives	—	60	90	60	—	86	70	110
Nonrelatives	3	13	22	9	—	45	46	36
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	943	—
Other persons in group quarters	52	—	—	1	—	—	27	—
Persons per household	2.07	2.67	2.59	2.78	3.50	2.92	2.71	2.89
Persons per family	2.40	3.20	3.11	3.31	3.50	3.17	3.04	3.12
Persons 65 years and over	21	123	190	113	—	152	212	294
In households	14	123	190	113	—	152	203	294
Householder	8	83	122	74	—	97	139	179
Nonfamily householder	3	40	47	35	—	27	60	56
Living alone	2	40	45	33	—	27	59	53
Spouse	6	27	51	28	—	41	50	88
Other relatives	—	13	11	9	—	14	14	26
Nonrelatives	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Other persons in group quarters	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	43	221	323	291	2	625	531	988
With own children under 18 years	8	89	134	142	—	327	241	474
Number of own children under 18 years	13	190	242	282	—	559	399	810
Married-couple families	42	182	261	241	2	572	470	920
With own children under 18 years	7	68	100	113	—	296	210	446
Number of own children under 18 years	12	133	180	221	—	507	350	768
Female householder, no husband present	—	24	45	34	—	35	44	46
With own children under 18 years	—	15	24	20	—	24	26	21
Number of own children under 18 years	—	40	45	45	—	42	42	35
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	92	322	441	415	4	816	1 339	1 289
Never married	13	78	88	87	2	147	466	262
Now married, except separated	61	189	273	253	2	593	599	936
Separated	4	7	15	12	—	7	29	7
Widowed	—	23	22	17	—	10	40	11
Divorced	14	25	43	46	—	59	205	73
Females 15 years and over	68	286	451	393	3	805	1 015	1 287
Never married	1	37	86	62	1	96	208	171
Now married, except separated	56	189	274	252	2	591	560	941
Separated	—	5	16	8	—	9	50	5
Widowed	5	38	54	39	—	49	110	94
Divorced	6	17	21	32	—	60	87	76

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County				
		Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.03	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20	Tract 21.03
AGE								
All persons	47 878	47 878	26 084	3 046	1 218	757	4 710	3 275
Under 5 years	2 886	2 886	1 547	222	109	35	314	174
5 to 9 years	3 103	3 103	1 522	230	85	32	369	207
10 to 14 years	3 051	3 051	1 374	232	71	27	360	219
15 to 19 years	3 421	3 421	1 568	244	76	25	314	266
20 to 24 years	2 930	2 930	1 499	195	104	42	217	215
25 to 34 years	7 172	7 172	3 747	502	206	128	655	648
35 to 44 years	7 230	7 230	3 446	462	173	73	858	579
45 to 54 years	5 909	5 909	3 082	346	142	75	665	393
55 to 64 years	4 869	4 869	3 042	269	129	87	377	306
65 to 74 years	4 242	4 242	2 864	203	88	101	255	168
75 to 84 years	2 417	2 417	1 845	119	27	84	203	89
85 years and over	648	648	548	22	8	48	123	11
3 and 4 years	1 166	1 166	610	87	45	12	128	69
16 years and over	38 140	38 140	21 338	2 316	943	659	3 587	2 610
18 years and over	36 738	36 738	20 690	2 211	911	650	3 459	2 492
21 years and over	34 801	34 801	19 773	2 085	861	633	3 294	2 371
60 years and over	9 721	9 721	6 842	495	184	280	759	410
62 years and over	8 813	8 813	6 243	443	158	260	678	357
Median	36.8	36.8	40.1	33.2	32.9	47.5	36.2	33.6
Female	24 409	24 409	13 982	1 582	586	420	2 434	1 547
Under 5 years	1 415	1 415	729	95	55	16	157	78
5 to 9 years	1 538	1 538	746	112	38	17	192	104
10 to 14 years	1 477	1 477	687	112	35	12	165	97
15 to 19 years	1 556	1 556	803	133	35	16	132	93
20 to 24 years	1 386	1 386	775	103	50	18	114	108
25 to 34 years	3 522	3 522	1 867	244	94	71	359	303
35 to 44 years	3 643	3 643	1 785	244	89	37	435	276
45 to 54 years	2 919	2 919	1 599	176	69	35	315	193
55 to 64 years	2 602	2 602	1 710	149	62	49	183	153
65 to 74 years	2 349	2 349	1 651	118	44	61	128	84
75 to 84 years	1 525	1 525	1 216	80	13	54	151	52
85 years and over	477	477	414	16	2	34	103	6
3 and 4 years	568	568	287	39	26	5	62	29
16 years and over	19 645	19 645	11 663	1 235	454	373	1 886	1 245
18 years and over	19 013	19 013	11 329	1 185	442	368	1 829	1 209
21 years and over	18 146	18 146	10 858	1 115	411	357	1 762	1 156
60 years and over	5 684	5 684	4 200	306	88	175	474	217
62 years and over	5 186	5 186	3 853	268	78	163	435	185
Median	38.4	38.4	42.7	34.7	33.6	50.3	36.7	34.7
Male	23 469	23 469	12 102	1 464	632	337	2 276	1 728
Median age	35.2	35.2	37.3	31.3	32.5	43.7	35.6	32.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	47 878	47 878	26 084	3 046	1 218	757	4 710	3 275
In households	46 116	46 116	25 431	3 046	1 181	641	4 449	2 790
Householder	18 375	18 375	10 960	1 136	473	320	1 527	1 016
Family householder	13 697	13 697	7 545	879	342	181	1 349	838
Nonfamily householder	4 678	4 678	3 415	257	131	139	178	178
Living alone	4 287	4 287	3 151	223	122	126	148	157
Spouse	11 913	11 913	6 405	721	294	152	1 259	766
Child	13 344	13 344	6 612	987	339	132	1 480	862
Other relatives	1 688	1 688	959	132	53	17	123	92
Nonrelatives	796	796	495	70	22	20	60	54
Institutionalized persons	1 532	1 532	542	—	—	116	261	474
Other persons in group quarters	230	230	111	—	37	—	—	11
Persons per household	2.51	2.51	2.33	2.68	2.50	2.04	2.92	2.74
Persons per family	2.97	2.97	2.86	3.10	3.01	2.72	3.13	3.05
Persons 65 years and over	7 307	7 307	5 257	344	123	233	581	268
In households	6 804	6 804	4 772	344	123	129	324	262
Householder	4 769	4 769	3 417	250	80	96	205	177
Nonfamily householder	2 204	2 204	1 696	117	35	55	54	71
Living alone	2 155	2 155	1 664	113	33	55	54	70
Spouse	1 647	1 647	1 100	71	32	29	91	67
Other relatives	349	349	226	20	8	4	28	18
Nonrelatives	39	39	29	3	3	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	490	490	483	—	—	104	257	6
Other persons in group quarters	13	13	2	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	13 697	13 697	7 545	879	342	181	1 349	838
With own children under 18 years	6 007	6 007	2 963	445	162	60	693	397
Number of own children under 18 years	10 153	10 153	4 919	767	273	95	1 191	665
Married-couple families	11 929	11 929	6 407	723	293	153	1 265	764
With own children under 18 years	5 141	5 141	2 436	370	133	48	644	358
Number of own children under 18 years	8 811	8 811	4 122	633	227	78	1 116	600
Female householder, no husband present	1 330	1 330	903	126	36	21	54	59
With own children under 18 years	661	661	425	63	22	10	34	31
Number of own children under 18 years	1 027	1 027	642	117	31	15	55	54
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	18 859	18 859	9 821	1 099	495	288	1 747	1 407
Never married	3 948	3 948	1 862	212	104	54	304	312
Now married, except separated	12 531	12 531	6 671	747	318	162	1 312	859
Separated	218	218	106	13	5	5	9	21
Widowed	490	490	318	16	16	32	32	31
Divorced	1 672	1 672	864	111	52	35	90	184
Females 15 years and over	19 979	19 979	11 820	1 263	458	375	1 920	1 268
Never married	2 543	2 543	1 492	165	52	56	221	155
Now married, except separated	12 401	12 401	6 675	755	313	164	1 315	837
Separated	285	285	173	28	11	5	10	36
Widowed	2 989	2 989	2 297	189	33	110	285	127
Divorced	1 761	1 761	1 183	126	49	40	89	113

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County							
	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 17
AGE								
All persons	2 048	857	1 569	657	2 527	2 711	1 930	620
Under 5 years.....	90	30	105	50	163	135	129	28
5 to 9 years.....	105	37	104	43	158	143	70	20
10 to 14 years.....	104	30	64	56	132	117	68	18
15 to 19 years.....	117	33	96	56	168	142	108	29
20 to 24 years.....	101	42	136	28	152	158	117	40
25 to 34 years.....	255	73	267	109	408	394	262	65
35 to 44 years.....	257	69	194	137	323	304	225	74
45 to 54 years.....	306	66	176	81	301	334	171	76
55 to 64 years.....	281	108	198	43	323	379	218	71
65 to 74 years.....	283	165	152	32	258	353	250	101
75 to 84 years.....	131	137	67	21	117	210	256	82
85 years and over	18	67	10	1	24	42	56	16
3 and 4 years	42	13	38	25	62	62	47	10
16 years and over	1 728	752	1 281	500	2 041	2 282	1 642	551
18 years and over	1 681	738	1 243	474	1 969	2 232	1 608	537
21 years and over	1 609	717	1 177	443	1 867	2 141	1 538	515
60 years and over	563	425	320	77	582	793	682	234
62 years and over	508	401	279	70	510	733	642	218
Median	44.8	59.7	36.0	33.7	37.5	43.7	44.0	49.6
Female	1 127	505	779	340	1 334	1 506	1 081	347
Under 5 years.....	42	15	40	27	69	66	68	12
5 to 9 years.....	58	19	47	18	64	70	38	10
10 to 14 years.....	52	17	26	33	77	67	29	12
15 to 19 years.....	68	13	50	28	92	80	55	16
20 to 24 years.....	61	27	65	14	79	77	61	21
25 to 34 years.....	132	33	115	59	203	208	123	33
35 to 44 years.....	136	32	103	67	164	168	122	37
45 to 54 years.....	160	37	95	39	171	172	94	35
55 to 64 years.....	162	65	105	23	181	222	132	38
65 to 74 years.....	167	101	85	17	148	214	148	63
75 to 84 years.....	77	90	40	14	69	130	171	59
85 years and over	12	56	8	1	17	32	40	11
3 and 4 years	20	6	15	14	28	30	22	5
16 years and over	964	449	655	260	1 106	1 279	936	312
18 years and over	936	443	635	245	1 065	1 250	918	308
21 years and over	891	434	604	231	1 013	1 205	885	291
60 years and over	336	278	182	45	345	485	436	153
62 years and over	304	265	163	43	296	448	414	147
Median	46.1	63.9	39.7	33.8	39.9	46.2	49.5	54.2
Male	921	352	790	317	1 193	1 205	849	273
Median age	43.6	51.3	31.8	33.6	35.0	40.5	38.7	45.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 048	857	1 569	657	2 527	2 711	1 930	620
In households	2 046	767	1 531	657	2 527	2 692	1 930	620
Householder	914	402	641	233	1 033	1 282	962	328
Family householder	631	213	436	189	784	796	540	171
Nonfamily householder	283	189	205	44	249	486	422	157
Living alone	269	177	181	40	232	446	396	152
Spouse	538	158	365	171	666	686	418	127
Child	494	145	409	224	677	593	418	110
Other relatives	79	42	71	22	107	74	78	43
Nonrelatives	21	20	45	7	44	57	54	12
Institutionalized persons	—	90	—	—	—	19	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	2	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.25	1.94	2.39	2.80	2.45	2.10	2.00	1.88
Persons per family	2.77	2.68	2.94	3.16	2.86	2.69	2.69	2.62
Persons 65 years and over	432	369	229	54	399	605	562	199
In households	432	292	229	54	399	596	562	199
Householder	304	215	168	37	274	443	421	149
Nonfamily householder	139	119	82	14	111	246	244	87
Living alone	136	117	81	14	110	240	242	85
Spouse	106	57	47	11	100	132	116	42
Other relatives	20	19	13	5	23	15	22	8
Nonrelatives	2	1	1	1	2	6	3	—
Institutionalized persons	—	77	—	—	—	9	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	631	213	436	189	784	796	540	171
With own children under 18 years.....	206	54	172	106	306	274	181	47
Number of own children under 18 years	333	90	277	173	507	445	293	63
Married-couple families	542	163	365	168	668	681	415	126
With own children under 18 years.....	165	37	138	96	252	217	135	29
Number of own children under 18 years	275	64	233	159	416	371	225	43
Female householder, no husband present	73	41	59	16	93	95	98	35
With own children under 18 years.....	36	13	27	8	43	49	37	14
Number of own children under 18 years	51	20	34	11	70	64	54	15
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	774	306	630	246	950	1 013	717	241
Never married	127	59	131	57	177	157	168	50
Now married, except separated	557	172	391	171	681	713	426	134
Separated	6	5	9	2	13	4	13	7
Widowed	29	27	12	5	15	29	42	13
Divorced	55	43	87	11	64	110	68	37
Females 15 years and over	975	454	666	262	1 124	1 303	946	313
Never married	130	56	79	35	150	173	117	38
Now married, except separated	554	174	388	178	690	705	431	133
Separated	14	5	12	8	15	13	22	4
Widowed	169	166	104	24	155	259	249	93
Divorced	108	53	83	17	114	153	127	45

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.				Remainder of Jefferson County			
	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 8	Tract 21.03 (pt.)
AGE								
All persons	2 813	527	750	1 289	622	1 440	599	1 986
Under 5 years	127	47	35	98	6	95	28	76
5 to 9 years	138	34	32	88	8	85	40	119
10 to 14 years	122	21	27	99	14	88	35	120
15 to 19 years	125	36	24	84	126	86	36	182
20 to 24 years	138	56	40	59	196	87	37	156
25 to 34 years	321	114	128	229	145	203	74	419
35 to 44 years	337	73	73	219	85	201	97	360
45 to 54 years	337	47	73	168	30	155	101	225
55 to 64 years	394	48	85	133	11	160	61	173
65 to 74 years	459	35	101	71	—	184	56	97
75 to 84 years	245	12	84	39	1	78	28	50
85 years and over	70	4	48	2	—	18	6	9
3 and 4 years	49	14	12	35	2	44	9	34
16 years and over	2 405	421	652	984	592	1 153	489	1 626
18 years and over	2 347	409	643	947	566	1 117	476	1 545
21 years and over	2 281	383	627	911	410	1 073	456	1 460
60 years and over	1 000	78	279	174	6	357	118	236
62 years and over	923	61	260	155	3	329	105	202
Median	47.8	30.5	47.5	34.5	23.0	38.3	39.3	33.1
Female								
Under 5 years	1 529	259	417	655	54	715	287	892
5 to 9 years	69	26	16	46	3	44	13	32
10 to 14 years	62	12	17	50	5	44	19	54
15 to 19 years	56	10	12	44	11	43	19	53
20 to 24 years	66	18	15	38	2	32	16	55
25 to 34 years	159	54	71	115	10	102	21	79
35 to 44 years	170	37	37	111	11	90	43	165
45 to 54 years	172	23	34	89	5	83	52	104
55 to 64 years	240	24	48	71	3	87	24	82
65 to 74 years	262	19	61	34	—	96	26	50
75 to 84 years	156	8	54	26	—	40	16	26
85 years and over	49	1	34	2	—	8	2	4
3 and 4 years	27	10	5	15	1	19	3	14
16 years and over	1 329	210	370	507	34	579	233	738
18 years and over	1 295	203	365	491	31	566	228	718
21 years and over	1 260	188	355	471	30	544	219	685
60 years and over	607	39	175	96	1	177	56	121
62 years and over	561	33	163	82	—	167	50	103
Median	51.1	30.7	50.5	35.5	30.0	39.5	38.6	34.3
Male								
Under 5 years	1 284	268	333	634	568	725	312	1 094
Median age	43.7	30.3	43.7	34.0	22.9	37.5	40.0	32.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 813	527	750	1 289	622	1 440	599	1 986
In households	2 813	491	634	1 289	106	1 440	599	1 501
Householder	1 343	214	318	466	35	578	251	550
Family householder	869	140	179	383	30	443	183	455
Nonfamily householder	474	74	139	83	5	135	68	95
Living alone	448	68	126	72	5	124	63	85
Spouse	763	114	150	349	29	386	173	417
Child	586	129	129	407	40	390	153	455
Other relatives	80	18	17	49	2	62	17	43
Nonrelatives	41	16	20	18	—	24	5	36
Institutionalized persons	—	—	116	—	516	—	—	474
Other persons in group quarters	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	11
Persons per household	2.10	2.30	2.03	2.77	3.03	2.49	2.37	2.72
Persons per family	2.65	2.88	2.71	3.11	3.37	2.90	2.85	3.00
Persons 65 years and over	774	51	233	112	1	280	90	156
In households	774	51	129	112	—	280	90	150
Householder	540	36	96	78	—	186	56	99
Nonfamily householder	260	18	55	29	—	75	18	42
Living alone	255	18	55	28	—	71	17	42
Spouse	202	11	29	28	—	80	28	39
Other relatives	28	3	4	6	—	13	6	12
Nonrelatives	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	104	—	1	—	—	6
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	869	140	179	383	30	443	183	455
With own children under 18 years	256	68	60	187	21	164	70	210
Number of own children under 18 years	436	102	95	320	37	288	115	345
Married-couple families	765	113	151	350	29	385	172	414
With own children under 18 years	209	53	48	170	20	148	62	188
Number of own children under 18 years	365	79	78	290	35	256	103	310
Female householder, no husband present	81	22	21	27	—	36	6	32
With own children under 18 years	36	14	10	12	—	10	4	19
Number of own children under 18 years	52	20	15	24	—	21	7	30
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 084	214	284	489	559	588	260	918
Never married	183	57	52	84	361	116	40	228
Now married, except separated	791	127	160	363	84	397	176	496
Separated	7	1	5	4	16	7	3	17
Widowed	34	6	32	4	7	20	8	27
Divorced	69	23	35	34	91	48	33	150
Females 15 years and over	1 342	211	372	515	35	584	236	753
Never married	157	30	55	55	5	68	27	100
Now married, except separated	780	124	162	362	30	398	177	475
Separated	13	7	5	8	—	6	5	28
Widowed	284	17	110	49	—	80	17	78
Divorced	108	33	40	41	—	32	10	72

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County					
		Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 21.03
AGE									
All persons	36 877	36 877	30 583	455	4 785	499	943	1 357	1 340
Under 5 years	3 312	3 312	2 903	40	307	28	94	127	70
5 to 9 years	3 749	3 749	3 240	46	351	48	110	128	94
10 to 14 years	3 633	3 633	3 132	56	320	49	136	115	108
15 to 19 years	4 118	4 118	3 288	47	876	38	117	114	164
20 to 24 years	3 479	3 479	2 823	44	752	27	64	107	120
25 to 34 years	5 558	5 558	4 537	86	593	70	137	165	304
35 to 44 years	4 337	4 337	3 620	75	393	43	96	157	171
45 to 54 years	2 384	2 384	1 961	26	280	46	70	125	92
55 to 64 years	2 146	2 146	1 724	14	299	45	54	86	73
65 to 74 years	2 133	2 133	1 728	11	312	51	32	88	70
75 to 84 years	1 472	1 472	1 180	5	244	42	24	89	49
85 years and over	556	556	447	5	58	12	9	56	25
3 and 4 years	1 376	1 376	1 201	20	125	9	45	55	26
16 years and over	25 487	25 487	20 751	301	3 748	366	579	972	1 021
18 years and over	24 071	24 071	19 630	282	3 616	354	528	916	950
21 years and over	21 143	21 143	17 283	252	2 647	329	476	846	882
60 years and over	5 329	5 329	4 297	28	778	135	94	276	182
62 years and over	4 911	4 911	3 960	24	724	127	83	257	168
Median	25.3	25.3	24.8	23.9	22.7	33.4	21.3	30.7	28.7
Female	19 600	19 600	16 826	250	2 701	295	496	733	587
Under 5 years	1 665	1 665	1 447	23	143	12	39	52	34
5 to 9 years	1 871	1 871	1 620	26	171	27	44	69	50
10 to 14 years	1 761	1 761	1 530	33	166	27	62	50	36
15 to 19 years	2 000	2 000	1 764	17	532	25	59	51	35
20 to 24 years	1 739	1 739	1 543	22	382	19	35	64	62
25 to 34 years	3 088	3 088	2 665	52	329	39	83	98	128
35 to 44 years	2 352	2 352	2 025	42	225	24	63	91	78
45 to 54 years	1 308	1 308	1 097	10	159	26	43	66	37
55 to 64 years	1 292	1 292	1 061	8	198	32	33	56	42
65 to 74 years	1 269	1 269	1 039	5	193	32	19	46	42
75 to 84 years	905	905	748	5	162	25	10	55	29
85 years and over	350	350	287	4	41	7	6	35	14
3 and 4 years	690	690	592	11	65	5	19	18	14
16 years and over	13 970	13 970	11 954	164	2 191	223	336	553	459
18 years and over	13 334	13 334	11 399	159	2 128	215	314	529	450
21 years and over	11 862	11 862	10 071	143	1 539	200	287	499	421
60 years and over	3 229	3 229	2 657	20	504	84	51	161	106
62 years and over	2 975	2 975	2 446	17	471	77	43	149	95
Median	27.6	27.6	27.0	25.4	23.9	34.7	26.5	33.5	30.7
Male	17 277	17 277	13 757	205	2 084	204	447	624	753
Median age	22.7	22.7	22.3	23.2	22.0	32.0	17.5	26.8	27.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	36 877	36 877	30 583	455	4 785	499	943	1 357	1 340
In households	34 313	34 313	29 297	452	3 858	499	941	1 239	870
Householder	11 413	11 413	9 759	149	1 460	176	274	418	294
Family householder	8 110	8 110	6 912	117	893	108	212	334	194
Nonfamily householder	3 303	3 303	2 847	32	567	68	62	84	100
Living alone	2 924	2 924	2 499	25	481	68	56	82	89
Spouse	4 111	4 111	3 327	72	377	52	86	178	114
Child	13 994	13 994	12 121	190	1 331	167	469	534	324
Other relatives	3 757	3 757	3 151	29	494	100	93	93	101
Nonrelatives	1 038	1 038	939	12	196	4	19	16	37
Institutionalized persons	1 574	1 574	324	-	-	-	-	118	455
Other persons in group quarters	990	990	962	3	927	-	2	-	15
Persons per household	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.07	2.64	2.78	3.44	2.96	2.95
Persons per family	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.54	3.46	3.86	4.06	3.41	3.77
Persons 65 years and over	4 161	4 161	3 355	21	614	105	65	233	144
In households	3 939	3 939	3 138	21	614	105	65	132	142
Householder	2 900	2 900	2 318	15	464	81	52	90	106
Nonfamily householder	1 426	1 426	1 153	8	227	42	32	33	56
Living alone	1 366	1 366	1 104	8	216	42	32	32	53
Spouse	608	608	459	3	86	15	9	27	23
Other relatives	363	363	312	3	55	9	4	14	11
Nonrelatives	68	68	49	-	9	-	-	1	2
Institutionalized persons	220	220	215	-	-	-	-	101	2
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	8 110	8 110	6 912	117	893	108	212	334	194
With own children under 18 years	4 676	4 676	4 103	83	416	38	141	194	97
Number of own children under 18 years	10 203	10 203	8 934	155	872	83	353	393	221
Married-couple families	4 126	4 126	3 343	76	379	53	88	178	115
With own children under 18 years	2 265	2 265	1 887	53	153	16	54	93	58
Number of own children under 18 years	4 892	4 892	4 054	102	327	33	122	184	138
Female householder, no husband present	3 456	3 456	3 130	36	446	48	107	140	59
With own children under 18 years	2 195	2 195	2 031	28	240	21	78	94	34
Number of own children under 18 years	4 892	4 892	4 521	51	498	49	218	195	67
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	11 880	11 880	9 079	145	1 586	145	252	425	601
Never married	5 387	5 387	3 941	52	909	53	112	142	326
Now married, except separated	4 491	4 491	3 570	79	415	55	92	192	166
Separated	455	455	374	5	67	5	11	10	16
Widowed	615	615	480	1	78	19	15	46	27
Divorced	932	932	714	8	117	13	22	35	66
Females 15 years and over	14 303	14 303	12 229	168	2 221	229	351	562	467
Never married	5 272	5 272	4 641	53	1 134	78	154	166	169
Now married, except separated	4 474	4 474	3 615	75	413	58	93	182	155
Separated	817	817	721	10	129	11	18	21	31
Widowed	2 252	2 252	1 908	15	351	61	42	129	75
Divorced	1 488	1 488	1 344	15	194	21	44	64	37

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County						
	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
AGE							
All persons	4 694	497	1 282	1 838	460	3 476	3 463
Under 5 years	303	28	121	168	44	370	301
5 to 9 years	343	48	175	201	66	433	331
10 to 14 years	313	49	182	191	52	414	348
15 to 19 years	866	38	115	156	48	366	326
20 to 24 years	748	27	90	124	42	286	227
25 to 34 years	568	70	221	258	74	536	429
35 to 44 years	386	42	221	216	43	441	370
45 to 54 years	274	45	69	88	29	197	279
55 to 64 years	291	45	37	152	23	138	272
65 to 74 years	305	51	37	154	25	159	299
75 to 84 years	240	42	12	94	12	97	202
85 years and over	57	12	2	36	2	39	79
3 and 4 years	123	9	43	65	23	147	122
16 years and over	3 679	364	778	1 239	284	2 175	2 421
18 years and over	3 549	352	732	1 182	268	2 015	2 294
21 years and over	2 586	327	671	1 097	242	1 837	2 106
60 years and over	761	135	68	375	49	366	725
62 years and over	708	127	61	342	44	341	677
Median	22.6	33.1	23.0	28.6	22.6	22.6	29.7
Female	2 656	294	710	1 030	246	1 898	1 914
Under 5 years	140	12	58	84	27	198	156
5 to 9 years	169	27	95	101	29	208	170
10 to 14 years	161	27	89	94	28	205	172
15 to 19 years	529	25	59	79	25	195	174
20 to 24 years	379	19	51	80	25	160	124
25 to 34 years	318	39	142	153	39	305	240
35 to 44 years	221	23	125	117	24	245	201
45 to 54 years	156	26	37	54	13	114	156
55 to 64 years	192	32	23	99	15	85	159
65 to 74 years	191	32	23	87	14	97	180
75 to 84 years	160	25	6	59	5	60	132
85 years and over	40	7	2	23	2	26	50
3 and 4 years	63	5	24	26	15	82	69
16 years and over	2 156	222	456	730	157	1 246	1 382
18 years and over	2 094	214	430	703	147	1 166	1 313
21 years and over	1 508	199	399	655	132	1 061	1 210
60 years and over	496	84	42	231	27	226	450
62 years and over	463	77	39	209	24	210	423
Median	23.8	34.6	25.3	30.5	22.8	24.5	32.0
Male	2 038	203	572	808	214	1 578	1 549
Median age	21.9	31.9	19.4	25.1	22.3	20.5	26.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	4 694	497	1 282	1 838	460	3 476	3 463
In households	3 767	497	1 282	1 825	431	3 449	3 354
Householder	1 435	175	379	621	130	1 073	1 121
Family householder	872	107	313	438	92	775	785
Nonfamily householder	563	68	66	183	38	298	336
Living alone	477	68	54	164	31	258	302
Spouse	360	51	190	208	26	330	392
Child	1 292	167	567	717	202	1 548	1 272
Other relatives	485	100	121	217	54	363	470
Nonrelatives	195	4	25	62	19	135	99
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	19	27	109
Other persons in group quarters	927	—	—	13	10	—	—
Persons per household	2.63	2.78	3.37	2.94	3.32	3.21	2.99
Persons per family	3.45	3.88	3.79	3.61	4.07	3.88	3.71
Persons 65 years and over	602	105	51	284	39	295	580
In households	602	105	51	284	37	280	521
Householder	455	81	35	212	29	210	377
Nonfamily householder	226	42	13	100	18	97	189
Living alone	215	42	13	93	17	95	173
Spouse	84	15	7	49	4	43	72
Other relatives	54	9	8	16	4	24	55
Nonrelatives	9	—	—	7	—	3	17
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	15	59
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	872	107	313	438	92	775	785
With own children under 18 years	408	38	220	217	67	508	397
Number of own children under 18 years	855	83	474	514	159	1 197	860
Married-couple families	362	52	190	209	27	330	393
With own children under 18 years	147	16	131	99	17	199	191
Number of own children under 18 years	314	33	285	230	37	476	395
Female householder, no husband present	442	48	111	205	59	388	327
With own children under 18 years	238	21	82	115	48	280	185
Number of own children under 18 years	494	49	176	274	118	663	423
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	1 549	144	336	527	136	972	1 067
Never married	891	53	112	205	67	442	415
Now married, except separated	398	54	199	219	33	366	425
Separated	66	5	7	27	15	47	58
Widowed	78	19	3	39	2	33	87
Divorced	116	13	15	37	19	84	82
Females 15 years and over	2 186	228	468	751	162	1 287	1 416
Never married	1 122	78	150	239	67	518	438
Now married, except separated	396	57	199	228	30	370	423
Separated	126	11	21	51	17	90	88
Widowed	349	61	39	145	21	166	327
Divorced	193	21	59	88	27	143	140

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.						
	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18
AGE							
All persons	602	2 894	1 204	980	2 366	3 242	450
Under 5 years	92	264	120	101	265	369	54
5 to 9 years	94	255	150	86	313	366	58
10 to 14 years	78	269	163	70	305	301	50
15 to 19 years	54	256	116	57	235	318	36
20 to 24 years	44	225	109	167	188	238	52
25 to 34 years	126	428	204	169	479	433	98
35 to 44 years	60	320	235	119	364	397	49
45 to 54 years	20	234	69	42	102	254	19
55 to 64 years	14	245	22	40	61	203	15
65 to 74 years	11	207	10	58	39	187	8
75 to 84 years	9	144	3	46	14	120	8
85 years and over	—	47	3	25	1	56	3
3 and 4 years	37	105	55	35	111	162	27
16 years and over	325	2 063	748	714	1 420	2 144	282
18 years and over	303	1 959	693	694	1 328	2 024	260
21 years and over	276	1 797	631	631	1 206	1 825	243
60 years and over	27	523	29	153	88	489	28
62 years and over	25	477	19	147	76	444	25
Median	18.3	29.0	21.9	25.4	21.7	25.6	22.4
Female	329	1 566	626	530	1 238	1 849	248
Under 5 years	44	120	56	51	136	200	28
5 to 9 years	48	126	64	43	151	193	35
10 to 14 years	40	130	70	30	144	151	22
15 to 19 years	25	131	56	25	122	160	19
20 to 24 years	23	121	59	95	90	157	21
25 to 34 years	86	236	136	102	277	264	62
35 to 44 years	36	184	131	54	194	234	28
45 to 54 years	11	140	32	20	58	142	8
55 to 64 years	10	136	12	20	37	127	9
65 to 74 years	2	117	8	42	22	118	7
75 to 84 years	4	95	—	31	6	71	7
85 years and over	—	30	2	17	1	32	2
3 and 4 years	19	42	23	17	55	81	15
16 years and over	194	1 172	425	403	777	1 273	160
18 years and over	183	1 119	396	395	730	1 216	149
21 years and over	171	1 023	368	365	671	1 107	140
60 years and over	11	316	18	101	47	301	22
62 years and over	9	291	12	97	41	270	20
Median	22.3	31.7	25.7	26.7	23.9	27.5	24.5
Male	273	1 328	578	450	1 128	1 393	202
Median age	15.4	26.0	18.9	23.6	19.9	22.4	21.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	602	2 894	1 204	980	2 366	3 242	450
In households	597	2 892	1 204	936	2 366	3 242	450
Householder	186	918	382	442	694	1 082	147
Family householder	136	693	304	211	552	780	114
Nonfamily householder	50	225	78	231	142	302	33
Living alone	46	210	67	205	104	278	25
Spouse	44	348	176	108	292	379	52
Child	303	1 169	545	309	1 115	1 407	196
Other relatives	48	401	76	38	165	306	35
Nonrelatives	16	56	25	39	100	68	20
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	44	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.20	3.15	3.15	2.12	3.41	3.00	3.09
Persons per family	3.90	3.77	3.62	3.16	3.84	3.69	3.51
Persons 65 years and over	20	398	16	129	54	363	19
In households	20	398	16	95	54	363	19
Householder	16	272	9	88	35	271	14
Nonfamily householder	12	110	4	80	12	143	4
Living alone	11	108	4	80	11	138	4
Spouse	2	62	3	4	9	56	2
Other relatives	2	61	4	3	6	34	3
Nonrelatives	—	3	—	—	4	2	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	34	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	136	693	304	211	552	780	114
With own children under 18 years	117	338	243	147	418	446	83
Number of own children under 18 years	262	718	465	269	913	1 007	172
Married-couple families	44	348	178	109	294	380	52
With own children under 18 years	35	166	140	67	225	192	43
Number of own children under 18 years	76	363	264	131	492	408	92
Female householder, no husband present	85	295	112	89	224	371	54
With own children under 18 years	77	155	96	68	172	240	37
Number of own children under 18 years	175	326	193	113	387	568	75
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	141	916	335	317	676	901	125
Never married	65	388	120	129	282	349	54
Now married, except separated	47	370	182	116	302	400	56
Separated	4	27	5	14	41	28	6
Widowed	7	53	5	20	6	53	—
Divorced	18	78	23	38	45	71	9
Females 15 years and over	197	1 190	436	406	807	1 305	163
Never married	97	425	145	137	282	461	67
Now married, except separated	50	389	185	125	308	400	60
Separated	19	48	24	22	58	83	7
Widowed	4	213	23	75	45	207	10
Divorced	27	115	59	47	114	154	19

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.			Remainder of Jefferson County			
	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 8	Tract 21.03 (pt.)
AGE							
All persons	569	1 357	599	830	2 468	546	741
Under 5 years	76	127	55	4	209	51	15
5 to 9 years	73	128	64	5	264	51	30
10 to 14 years	96	115	69	4	232	49	39
15 to 19 years	73	114	55	271	244	41	109
20 to 24 years	40	107	56	292	170	32	64
25 to 34 years	87	165	75	175	296	67	229
35 to 44 years	51	157	61	69	244	63	110
45 to 54 years	34	125	38	5	171	49	54
55 to 64 years	15	86	37	2	201	43	36
65 to 74 years	14	88	44	2	214	52	26
75 to 84 years	9	89	29	1	166	32	20
85 years and over	1	56	16	—	57	16	9
3 and 4 years	38	55	25	3	91	24	1
16 years and over	309	972	401	814	1 711	383	620
18 years and over	277	916	379	750	1 603	368	571
21 years and over	244	846	345	443	1 479	347	537
60 years and over	28	276	109	5	547	121	73
62 years and over	28	257	102	3	509	118	66
Median	17.6	30.7	25.1	21.3	28.9	33.1	29.8
Female							
Under 5 years	31	52	29	4	105	38	5
5 to 9 years	27	69	37	2	124	30	13
10 to 14 years	50	50	31	1	123	22	5
15 to 19 years	38	51	21	2	120	23	14
20 to 24 years	23	64	28	—	89	20	34
25 to 34 years	56	98	42	2	160	35	86
35 to 44 years	39	91	32	3	131	31	46
45 to 54 years	25	66	22	1	93	32	15
55 to 64 years	12	56	20	—	111	21	22
65 to 74 years	8	46	26	—	130	25	16
75 to 84 years	4	55	20	—	93	19	9
85 years and over	1	35	8	—	31	9	6
3 and 4 years	15	18	13	3	45	20	1
16 years and over	197	553	214	8	929	206	245
18 years and over	183	529	207	8	879	201	243
21 years and over	164	499	193	6	815	187	228
60 years and over	16	161	65	—	314	64	41
62 years and over	16	149	59	—	294	62	36
Median	22.0	33.5	27.6	18.3	30.9	31.6	31.9
Male							
Under 5 years	255	624	283	815	1 158	241	470
Median age	13.8	26.8	22.4	21.3	26.5	34.6	28.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	569	1 357	599	830	2 468	546	741
In households	567	1 239	599	35	2 468	546	271
Householder	150	418	193	9	802	191	101
Family householder	123	334	125	7	568	139	69
Nonfamily householder	27	84	68	2	234	52	32
Living alone	23	82	59	2	218	49	30
Spouse	26	178	64	5	343	88	50
Child	307	534	240	18	927	177	84
Other relatives	68	93	74	3	349	73	27
Nonrelatives	16	16	28	—	47	17	9
Institutionalized persons	—	118	—	795	—	—	455
Other persons in group quarters	2	—	—	—	—	—	15
Persons per household	3.78	2.96	3.09	3.89	3.08	2.87	2.67
Persons per family	4.26	3.41	4.02	4.71	3.85	3.45	3.32
Persons 65 years and over	24	233	89	3	437	100	55
In households	24	132	89	—	437	100	53
Householder	22	90	66	—	325	66	40
Nonfamily householder	14	33	38	—	154	29	18
Living alone	14	32	36	—	147	28	17
Spouse	2	27	12	—	75	23	11
Other relatives	—	14	9	—	27	5	2
Nonrelatives	—	1	2	—	10	6	—
Institutionalized persons	—	101	—	3	—	—	2
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	123	334	125	7	568	139	69
With own children under 18 years	93	194	69	5	256	63	28
Number of own children under 18 years	242	393	169	15	613	126	52
Married-couple families	27	178	65	5	342	88	50
With own children under 18 years	21	93	38	5	158	37	20
Number of own children under 18 years	49	184	99	15	377	76	39
Female householder, no husband present	87	140	47	1	185	39	12
With own children under 18 years	66	94	27	—	86	20	7
Number of own children under 18 years	184	195	55	—	206	38	12
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	118	425	192	809	805	180	409
Never married	72	142	90	672	309	48	236
Now married, except separated	30	192	71	55	363	96	95
Separated	3	10	5	17	21	12	11
Widowed	8	46	14	4	67	14	13
Divorced	5	35	12	61	45	10	54
Females 15 years and over	206	562	219	8	958	215	248
Never married	114	166	64	2	294	59	105
Now married, except separated	31	182	76	5	367	97	79
Separated	14	21	10	1	40	11	21
Widowed	19	129	46	—	190	37	29
Divorced	28	64	23	—	67	11	14

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. **General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County
AGE		
All persons	427	427
Under 5 years	45	45
5 to 9 years	49	49
10 to 14 years	44	44
15 to 19 years	47	47
20 to 24 years	33	33
25 to 34 years	77	77
35 to 44 years	44	44
45 to 54 years	35	35
55 to 64 years	24	24
65 to 74 years	17	17
75 to 84 years	9	9
85 years and over	3	3
3 and 4 years	15	15
16 years and over	281	281
18 years and over	261	261
21 years and over	235	235
60 years and over	43	43
62 years and over	40	40
Median	24.3	24.3
Female	216	216
Under 5 years	23	23
5 to 9 years	24	24
10 to 14 years	29	29
15 to 19 years	21	21
20 to 24 years	14	14
25 to 34 years	37	37
35 to 44 years	23	23
45 to 54 years	18	18
55 to 64 years	11	11
65 to 74 years	9	9
75 to 84 years	5	5
85 years and over	2	2
3 and 4 years	7	7
16 years and over	137	137
18 years and over	132	132
21 years and over	117	117
60 years and over	23	23
62 years and over	20	20
Median	24.0	24.0
Male	211	211
Median age	24.5	24.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	427	427
In households	386	386
Householder	110	110
Family householder	86	86
Nonfamily householder	24	24
Living alone	22	22
Spouse	67	67
Child	154	154
Other relatives	45	45
Nonrelatives	10	10
Institutionalized persons	33	33
Other persons in group quarters	8	8
Persons per household	2.97	2.97
Persons per family	3.45	3.45
Persons 65 years and over	29	29
In households	24	24
Householder	18	18
Nonfamily householder	5	5
Living alone	5	5
Spouse	4	4
Other relatives	2	2
Nonrelatives	—	—
Institutionalized persons	5	5
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	86	86
With own children under 18 years	47	47
Number of own children under 18 years	133	133
Married-couple families	58	58
With own children under 18 years	30	30
Number of own children under 18 years	86	86
Female householder, no husband present	21	21
With own children under 18 years	15	15
Number of own children under 18 years	43	43
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	149	149
Never married	56	56
Now married, except separated	63	63
Separated	8	8
Widowed	8	8
Divorced	14	14
Females 15 years and over	140	140
Never married	29	29
Now married, except separated	77	77
Separated	6	6
Widowed	13	13
Divorced	15	15

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County
AGE		
All persons	47 706	47 706
Under 5 years	2 865	2 865
5 to 9 years	3 088	3 088
10 to 14 years	3 034	3 034
15 to 19 years	3 409	3 409
20 to 24 years	2 920	2 920
25 to 34 years	7 137	7 137
35 to 44 years	7 212	7 212
45 to 54 years	5 893	5 893
55 to 64 years	4 853	4 853
65 to 74 years	4 236	4 236
75 to 84 years	2 412	2 412
85 years and over	647	647
3 and 4 years	1 157	1 157
16 years and over	38 026	38 026
18 years and over	36 627	36 627
21 years and over	34 695	34 695
60 years and over	9 701	9 701
62 years and over	8 795	8 795
Median	36.8	36.8
Female	24 316	24 316
Under 5 years	1 407	1 407
5 to 9 years	1 531	1 531
10 to 14 years	1 468	1 468
15 to 19 years	1 550	1 550
20 to 24 years	1 379	1 379
25 to 34 years	3 504	3 504
35 to 44 years	3 631	3 631
45 to 54 years	2 907	2 907
55 to 64 years	2 595	2 595
65 to 74 years	2 346	2 346
75 to 84 years	1 521	1 521
85 years and over	477	477
3 and 4 years	566	566
16 years and over	19 579	19 579
18 years and over	18 947	18 947
21 years and over	18 083	18 083
60 years and over	5 673	5 673
62 years and over	5 177	5 177
Median	38.5	38.5
Male	23 390	23 390
Median age	35.2	35.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	47 706	47 706
In households	45 954	45 954
Householder	18 331	18 331
Family householder	13 663	13 663
Nonfamily householder	4 668	4 668
Living alone	4 278	4 278
Spouse	11 872	11 872
Child	13 283	13 283
Other relatives	1 675	1 675
Nonrelatives	793	793
Institutionalized persons	1 524	1 524
Other persons in group quarters	228	228
Persons per household	2.51	2.51
Persons per family	2.97	2.97
Persons 65 years and over	7 295	7 295
In households	6 795	6 795
Householder	4 763	4 763
Nonfamily householder	2 202	2 202
Living alone	2 153	2 153
Spouse	1 644	1 644
Other relatives	349	349
Nonrelatives	39	39
Institutionalized persons	487	487
Other persons in group quarters	13	13
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	13 663	13 663
With own children under 18 years	5 992	5 992
Number of own children under 18 years	10 099	10 099
Married-couple families	11 901	11 901
With own children under 18 years	5 130	5 130
Number of own children under 18 years	8 771	8 771
Female householder, no husband present	1 326	1 326
With own children under 18 years	658	658
Number of own children under 18 years	1 014	1 014
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	18 809	18 809
Never married	3 936	3 936
Now married, except separated	12 501	12 501
Separated	217	217
Widowed	487	487
Divorced	1 668	1 668
Females 15 years and over	19 910	19 910
Never married	2 535	2 535
Now married, except separated	12 355	12 355
Separated	284	284
Widowed	2 982	2 982
Divorced	1 754	1 754

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Jefferson County									
		Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 3.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20	Tract 21.03	Tract 21.04
RACE													
All persons	85 487	85 487	57 140	3 668	5 216	3 535	4 900	825	2 174	2 139	5 136	4 658	3 915
White	47 878	47 878	26 084	3 331	5 058	3 046	4 111	324	1 218	1 757	4 710	3 275	3 753
Black	36 877	36 877	30 583	112	112	455	4 785	499	943	1 357	324	1 240	1 199
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	227	227	103	14	13	10	2	1	2	1	20	25	25
American Indian	225	225	103	14	13	10	2	1	2	1	20	25	25
Eskimo	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	352	352	280	5	22	14	1	1	9	15	77	11	13
Asian	342	342	271	5	22	13	—	1	9	15	77	11	13
Chinese	86	86	70	1	9	—	—	—	2	1	21	—	—
Filipino	33	33	19	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Japanese	56	56	52	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	1	3
Asian Indian	75	75	71	—	—	6	—	—	6	4	29	4	4
Korean	43	43	26	2	5	1	—	—	—	1	10	5	—
Vietnamese	10	10	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Combodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	10	10	5	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Other Asian	29	29	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Pacific Islander	10	10	9	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	8	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	153	153	90	5	11	10	1	—	2	9	4	7	5
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	85 487	85 487	57 140	3 668	5 216	3 535	4 900	825	2 174	2 139	5 136	4 658	3 915
Hispanic origin (of any race)	427	427	244	28	21	19	5	—	12	15	23	19	7
Mexican	226	226	113	12	12	7	3	—	6	8	15	13	5
Puerto Rican	43	43	23	3	4	1	—	—	3	1	1	2	—
Cuban	9	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Other Hispanic	149	149	104	13	5	11	2	—	3	6	6	1	2
Not of Hispanic origin	85 060	85 060	56 896	3 640	5 195	3 516	4 895	825	2 162	2 124	5 113	4 639	3 908
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	85 487	85 487	57 140	3 668	5 216	3 535	4 900	825	2 174	2 139	5 136	4 658	3 915
White	47 878	47 878	26 084	3 331	5 058	3 046	4 111	324	1 218	1 757	4 710	3 275	3 753
Hispanic origin	172	172	80	12	10	8	—	—	2	7	18	10	2
Not of Hispanic origin	47 706	47 706	26 004	3 319	5 048	3 038	4 111	324	1 216	1 750	4 692	3 265	3 751
Black	36 877	36 877	30 583	112	112	455	4 785	499	943	1 357	324	1 240	1 199
Hispanic origin	106	106	81	8	—	—	4	—	8	3	—	1	—
Not of Hispanic origin	36 771	36 771	30 502	305	112	455	4 781	499	935	1 354	324	1 339	1 199
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	227	227	103	14	13	10	2	1	2	1	21	25	25
Hispanic origin	7	7	3	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	220	220	100	13	13	7	2	1	2	1	21	24	25
Asian or Pacific Islander	352	352	280	5	22	14	1	1	9	15	77	11	13
Hispanic origin	5	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	347	347	277	3	22	14	1	1	9	15	76	11	13
Other race	153	153	90	5	11	10	1	—	2	9	4	7	5
Hispanic origin	137	137	77	13	—	8	—	—	2	5	4	7	—
Not of Hispanic origin	16	16	13	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County													
RACE		Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 6.99	Tract 9	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02
All persons		113	480	3 296	4 779	651	7	3 359	72	2 179	609	4 349	3 666	2 186	3 560
White		105	449	2 976	81	153	7	2 048	72	327	145	857	1 569	1 569	2 894
Black		8	25	286	4 694	497	—	1 282	72	1 838	460	3 476	3 463	602	2 894
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	1	10	2	1	—	4	—	2	—	4	3	8	2
American Indian		—	1	10	2	1	—	4	—	2	—	4	3	8	2
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	3	14	1	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian		—	3	13	—	—	—	19	—	1	1	9	6	4	7
Chinese		—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	2	4	—	—
Filipino		—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese		—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean		—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	1	—
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoa		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		—	2	10	1	—	—	6	—	11	3	3	5	3	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN		113	480	3 296	4 779	651	7	3 359	72	2 179	609	4 349	3 666	2 186	3 560
All persons		113	480	3 296	4 779	651	7	3 359	72	2 179	609	4 349	3 666	2 186	3 560
Hispanic origin (of any race)		—	2	19	5	—	—	13	—	11	7	28	8	7	2
Mexican		—	2	7	3	—	—	4	—	11	6	10	3	3	2
Puerto Rican		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		—	—	11	2	—	—	9	—	—	1	5	1	2	—
Not of Hispanic origin		113	478	3 277	4 774	651	7	3 346	72	2 168	602	4 321	3 658	2 179	3 558
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN		113	480	3 296	4 779	651	7	3 359	72	2 179	609	4 349	3 666	2 186	3 560
All persons		113	480	3 296	4 779	651	7	3 359	72	2 179	609	4 349	3 666	2 186	3 560
White		105	449	2 976	81	153	7	2 048	72	327	145	857	1 569	1 569	2 894
Hispanic origin		—	—	8	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	4	1
Not of Hispanic origin		105	449	2 968	4 694	153	7	2 043	72	327	144	853	1 565	1 565	2 894
Black		8	25	286	4 694	497	—	1 282	72	1 838	460	3 476	3 463	602	2 894
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	22	7	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		8	25	286	4 690	497	—	1 280	72	1 838	457	3 454	3 456	602	2 893
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	1	10	2	1	—	4	—	2	—	4	3	8	2
Hispanic origin		—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	1	7	2	1	—	4	—	2	—	4	3	8	2
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	3	14	1	—	—	19	—	1	1	9	6	4	7
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	3	14	1	—	—	19	—	1	1	9	6	4	7
Other race		—	2	10	1	—	—	6	—	11	3	3	5	3	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.										Remainder of Jefferson County			
	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 21.04 (pt.)	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)
RACE														
All persons	3 803	3 735	4 313	3 892	3 293	1 108	2 132	3 000	1 902	656	1 471	3 917	2 747	3 555
White	2 527	2 711	1 930	620	2 813	527	750	2 714	1 289	640	622	1 440	2 573	3 226
Black	1 204	980	2 366	3 242	450	569	1 357	210	599	9	830	2 468	138	305
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	24	7	7	5	4	2	1	7	2	7	11	6	22	14
American Indian	24	7	7	5	4	2	1	7	2	7	11	6	21	14
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	39	25	8	17	25	8	15	69	9	—	1	—	—	5
Asian	39	24	8	17	24	8	15	69	9	—	1	—	6	5
Chinese	13	2	3	13	3	2	1	19	—	—	—	—	1	1
Filipino	9	1	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Japanese	4	17	—	1	9	—	9	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	8	1	—	2	7	6	4	29	4	—	—	—	—	2
Korean	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	8	4	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other Asian	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	12	2	8	1	2	9	—	3	—	7	3	8	5
Other race	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	3 803	3 735	4 313	3 892	3 293	1 108	2 132	3 000	1 902	656	1 471	3 917	2 747	3 555
Hispanic origin (of any race)	29	25	5	33	7	11	15	10	6	1	18	19	40	28
Mexican	15	15	5	4	1	6	1	4	4	—	7	16	30	12
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	5	3
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	14	10	—	26	6	2	6	5	—	1	9	3	5	13
Not of Hispanic origin	3 774	3 710	4 308	3 859	3 286	1 097	2 117	2 990	1 896	655	1 453	3 898	2 707	3 527
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	3 803	3 735	4 313	3 892	3 293	1 108	2 132	3 000	1 902	656	1 471	3 917	2 747	3 555
White	2 527	2 711	1 930	620	2 813	527	750	2 714	1 289	640	622	1 440	2 573	3 226
Hispanic origin	13	13	2	3	5	1	7	9	3	1	1	13	30	12
Not of Hispanic origin	2 514	2 698	1 928	617	2 808	526	743	2 705	1 286	639	621	1 427	2 543	3 214
Black	1 204	980	2 366	3 242	450	569	1 357	210	599	9	830	2 468	138	305
Hispanic origin	6	—	1	23	1	8	3	—	—	—	10	3	—	8
Not of Hispanic origin	1 198	980	2 365	3 219	449	561	1 354	210	599	9	820	2 465	138	297
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	24	7	7	5	4	2	1	7	2	7	11	6	22	14
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	24	7	7	5	4	2	1	7	2	7	11	6	20	13
Asian or Pacific Islander	39	25	8	17	25	8	15	69	9	—	1	—	6	5
Hispanic origin	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	38	24	8	17	25	8	15	68	9	—	1	—	6	2
Other race	9	12	2	8	1	2	9	—	3	—	7	3	8	5
Hispanic origin	—	11	2	7	—	2	5	—	3	—	7	3	8	5
Not of Hispanic origin	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Jefferson County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area													
Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.85	Tract 4.86	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 21.04 (pt.)	
RACE													
All persons													
4 736	239	217	—	121	174	799	1 147	1 066	7	2 136	2 756	3 259	
4 609	70	150	—	30	171	511	599	691	7	1 996	1 986	3 113	
87	169	50	—	91	2	269	546	374	—	114	741	110	
12	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	14	23	18	
12	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	13	23	18	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19	—	8	—	—	1	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	
19	—	7	—	—	1	8	—	1	—	8	2	13	
9	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Filipino	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Japanese	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Korean	2	7	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Vietnamese	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	
Combodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pacific Islander	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	9	7	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	4	4	5	
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons													
4 736	239	217	—	121	174	799	1 147	1 066	7	2 136	2 756	3 259	
19	—	12	—	—	—	10	4	1	—	13	13	6	
Mexican	—	4	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	11	9	5	
Puerto Rican	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Hispanic	5	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	3	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	4 717	205	—	121	174	789	1 143	1 065	7	2 123	2 743	3 253	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons													
4 736	239	217	—	121	174	799	1 147	1 066	7	2 136	2 756	3 259	
4 609	70	150	—	30	171	511	599	691	7	1 996	1 986	3 113	
10	—	5	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	9	7	1	
Not of Hispanic origin	4 599	145	—	30	171	510	597	690	7	1 987	1 979	3 112	
Black	87	50	—	91	2	269	546	374	—	114	741	110	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	87	50	—	91	2	266	546	374	—	114	740	110	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	12	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	14	23	18	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	12	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	14	22	18	
Asian or Pacific Islander	19	8	—	—	1	8	—	1	—	8	2	13	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	19	8	—	—	1	8	—	1	—	8	2	13	
Other race	9	7	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	4	4	5	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jefferson County						
		Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 3.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02
All housing units.....	33 311	33 311	23 189	1 414	1 912	1 384	1 726	356	838	833
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	30 001	30 001	20 871	1 335	1 818	1 293	1 506	305	749	744
Owner-occupied housing units.....	20 121	20 121	12 886	1 144	1 367	921	743	238	524	440
Percent of occupied housing units.....	67.1	67.1	61.7	85.7	75.2	71.2	49.3	78.0	70.0	59.1
White.....	13 833	13 833	7 777	1 045	1 339	828	34	108	396	188
Black.....	6 168	6 168	5 036	93	20	89	709	130	127	252
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	45	45	15	4	5	1	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	61	61	53	1	3	3	—	—	1	—
Other race.....	14	14	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	60	60	34	6	—	4	1	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	13 802	13 802	7 759	1 042	1 339	824	34	108	396	188
Renter-occupied housing units.....	9 880	9 880	7 985	191	451	372	763	67	225	304
White.....	4 542	4 542	3 183	171	423	308	11	20	77	132
Black.....	5 245	5 245	4 723	18	23	60	751	46	147	166
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	31	31	25	1	1	2	1	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	35	35	33	1	1	—	—	—	1	5
Other race.....	27	27	21	—	3	2	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	50	50	37	2	5	3	1	—	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	4 529	4 529	3 176	170	421	308	11	20	77	131
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	3 310	3 310	2 318	79	94	91	220	51	89	89
For sale only.....	356	356	256	11	18	17	11	11	9	10
For rent.....	960	960	852	12	12	32	63	5	16	45
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	585	585	456	25	24	6	69	2	15	14
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	286	286	49	4	3	—	3	3	8	3
For migrant workers.....	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	1 115	1 115	705	27	37	36	74	30	41	17
Boarded up.....	57	57	48	—	1	3	5	3	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	312	312	258	9	6	6	37	2	6	14
2 rooms.....	808	808	673	21	22	35	37	8	20	19
3 rooms.....	2 714	2 714	2 127	77	90	93	216	20	71	88
4 rooms.....	6 828	6 828	4 683	292	404	418	418	64	257	199
5 rooms.....	9 821	9 821	6 491	476	658	451	417	110	233	262
6 rooms.....	7 297	7 297	5 023	319	418	269	327	97	129	126
7 rooms.....	3 242	3 242	2 259	152	203	78	162	28	79	74
8 or more rooms.....	2 289	2 289	1 675	68	111	34	112	27	43	51
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.8	4.9
Mean, all housing units.....	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.3	4.8	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	24 252	24 252	17 063	971	1 333	879	1 264	294	391	494
1, attached.....	603	603	511	11	17	9	52	7	16	3
2.....	923	923	848	7	40	29	79	1	12	4
3 or 4.....	785	785	752	7	33	44	51	4	73	100
5 to 9.....	971	971	922	1	32	28	176	—	2	100
10 to 19.....	794	794	742	—	38	22	33	—	2	56
20 to 49.....	556	556	556	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	330	330	330	—	54	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	3 759	3 759	1 223	405	351	366	56	44	332	73
Other.....	338	338	242	12	14	7	15	6	10	3
Occupied housing units.....	30 001	30 001	20 871	1 335	1 818	1 293	1 506	305	749	744
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	7 254	7 254	5 684	224	269	248	498	101	179	210
2 persons.....	9 058	9 058	6 169	449	556	394	383	96	194	226
3 persons.....	5 427	5 427	3 528	284	422	301	239	37	138	118
4 persons.....	4 557	4 557	2 893	245	385	216	158	36	127	109
5 persons.....	2 145	2 145	1 449	92	122	95	104	13	59	49
6 or more persons.....	1 560	1 560	1 148	41	64	39	124	22	52	32
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.36	2.36	2.27	2.49	2.70	2.51	2.17	2.04	2.51	2.22
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.37	2.37	2.28	2.50	2.77	2.51	2.10	2.05	2.32	2.23
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.32	2.32	2.25	2.42	2.54	2.54	2.25	1.97	3.19	2.20
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	28 467	28 467	19 738	1 300	1 759	1 232	1 388	290	696	705
1.01 to 1.50.....	1 186	1 186	853	32	53	47	87	11	40	30
1.51 or more.....	348	348	280	3	6	14	31	4	13	9
Mean.....	.51	.51	.51	.52	.54	.56	.52	.48	.57	.50
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	15 608	15 608	11 077	698	1 008	595	643	185	221	353
Less than \$20,000.....	1 982	1 982	1 383	59	41	99	188	53	35	26
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	4 946	4 946	3 911	170	166	246	250	58	48	93
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	4 210	4 210	3 021	200	286	159	115	36	59	110
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	2 641	2 641	1 527	202	360	66	49	19	39	78
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	993	993	608	47	117	15	23	9	22	35
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	588	588	419	18	32	7	15	8	12	9
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	120	120	93	—	4	—	2	1	6	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	62	62	55	1	1	3	—	1	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	32	32	28	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	34	34	32	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	43 300	43 300	41 200	51 300	60 600	35 500	29 400	32 200	50 500	48 800
Mean (dollars).....	50 100	50 100	49 200	52 700	59 800	40 200	36 500	40 500	53 300	52 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	9 567	9 567	7 874	174	447	369	748	65	213	302
Median contract rent (dollars).....	218	218	219	217	279	227	165	170	120	249
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	221	221	220	231	291	225	173	179	149	236
With meals included in rent.....	32	32	28	1	—	—	2	—	—	6
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	267	267	261	463	—	—	177	—	—	485
No meals included in rent.....	8 538	8 538	7 333	139	399	342	693	51	188	279
No cash rent.....	997	997	513	34	48	27	53	14	25	17

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County—Con.			Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County						
	Tract 20	Tract 21.03	Tract 21.04	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 6.99	Tract 9
All housing units.....	1 728	1 408	1 458	56	209	1 314	1 680	290	—	1 397
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 655	1 322	1 392	52	199	1 225	1 466	246	—	1 302
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 503	1 110	1 190	41	78	865	708	186	—	925
Percent of occupied housing units.....	90.8	84.0	85.5	78.8	39.2	70.6	48.3	75.6	—	71.0
White.....	1 394	864	1 144	38	78	812	19	56	—	688
Black.....	85	234	36	3	—	49	689	130	—	233
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	8	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	19	2	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
Other race.....	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	4	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 392	862	1 144	38	78	808	19	56	—	687
Renter-occupied housing units.....	152	212	202	11	121	360	758	60	—	377
White.....	133	152	192	11	107	299	11	14	—	226
Black.....	17	60	5	—	12	57	746	45	—	146
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	4	—	—	2	1	1	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	132	152	192	11	107	299	11	14	—	225
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	73	86	66	4	10	89	214	44	—	95
For sale only.....	26	10	11	—	2	15	11	10	—	32
For rent.....	15	25	13	1	4	32	63	4	—	31
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	10	23	12	2	1	6	67	2	—	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	1	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	21	27	28	1	2	36	71	27	—	23
Boarded up.....	1	1	—	—	—	3	5	3	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	4	3	5	—	—	5	37	1	—	22
2 rooms.....	6	13	13	—	5	34	37	8	—	8
3 rooms.....	46	66	76	3	29	91	216	14	—	99
4 rooms.....	199	262	241	10	60	413	408	54	—	164
5 rooms.....	419	493	491	22	67	436	404	89	—	491
6 rooms.....	478	350	378	15	28	249	318	79	—	415
7 rooms.....	283	139	157	5	13	62	154	23	—	147
8 or more rooms.....	293	82	97	1	7	24	106	22	—	51
Median, all housing units.....	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.3	—	5.3
Median, all housing units.....	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.4	—	5.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.2	—	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.7	5.5	—	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.7	—	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 468	1 117	1 114	43	82	824	1 229	254	—	1 191
1, attached.....	7	8	10	—	2	9	52	7	—	7
2.....	4	10	3	—	3	29	78	1	—	17
3 or 4.....	—	8	—	—	11	44	51	4	—	12
5 to 9.....	—	1	2	—	15	28	176	—	—	36
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	—	15	22	33	—	—	32
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	242	256	328	13	25	351	46	20	—	9
Other.....	7	8	1	—	2	7	15	4	—	13
Occupied housing units.....	1 655	1 322	1 392	52	199	1 225	1 466	246	—	1 302
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	172	247	165	15	51	245	488	88	—	326
2 persons.....	555	424	533	24	67	379	374	62	—	447
3 persons.....	389	259	294	3	44	287	230	30	—	201
4 persons.....	354	242	265	9	27	195	156	31	—	186
5 persons.....	132	90	91	1	6	83	99	13	—	92
6 or more persons.....	53	60	44	—	4	36	119	22	—	50
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.76	2.48	2.50	1.96	2.22	2.47	2.16	2.06	—	2.23
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.77	2.44	2.50	1.97	2.56	2.45	2.09	2.07	—	2.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.62	2.73	2.50	1.88	1.99	2.53	2.23	2.03	—	2.24
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 614	1 268	1 344	52	198	1 169	1 350	231	—	1 271
1.01 to 1.50.....	35	49	42	—	1	44	85	11	—	20
1.51 or more.....	6	5	6	—	—	12	31	4	—	11
Mean.....	.48	.52	.51	.41	.51	.56	.52	.50	—	.48
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 132	770	790	27	61	552	621	154	—	863
Less than \$20,000.....	33	95	31	6	2	99	183	52	—	41
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	98	184	117	7	19	244	242	56	—	288
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	163	263	231	8	23	153	110	27	—	440
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	340	156	257	5	15	43	47	11	—	87
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	262	49	97	—	1	6	22	3	—	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	191	20	48	1	1	4	14	4	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	23	3	7	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	12	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	75 800	48 300	61 000	41 300	51 600	34 100	29 200	27 900	—	43 400
Mean (dollars).....	81 200	49 300	62 100	43 200	50 000	37 700	36 300	33 800	—	43 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	137	195	182	11	121	357	744	58	—	369
Median contract rent (dollars).....	269	211	225	163	258	226	165	164	—	243
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	337	233	253	208	250	222	173	162	—	253
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	338	—	—	—	177	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	114	146	158	9	119	330	691	46	—	343
No cash rent.....	23	49	22	2	2	27	51	12	—	26

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.								
	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02
All housing units.....	30	931	252	1 764	1 345	930	1 233	1 538	1 903
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	27	781	196	1 480	1 186	834	1 155	1 434	1 744
Owner-occupied housing units.....	21	429	73	713	727	451	835	990	848
Percent of occupied housing units.....	77.8	54.9	37.2	48.2	61.3	54.1	72.3	69.0	48.6
White.....	—	96	35	260	35	406	185	772	786
Black.....	21	332	37	453	690	41	646	206	58
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	4	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	8	2
Other race.....	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	1	2	2	2	—	4	6
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	96	35	259	35	405	185	769	782
Renter-occupied housing units.....	6	352	123	767	459	383	320	444	896
White.....	—	61	30	142	26	235	48	261	496
Black.....	6	289	93	620	431	145	272	176	384
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	2	8
Other race.....	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	2	1	4	2	2	—	3	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	61	30	142	26	235	48	260	494
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	3	150	56	284	159	96	78	104	159
For sale only.....	1	7	2	16	7	10	7	20	16
For rent.....	—	57	28	122	51	39	23	37	93
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	1	39	18	52	41	2	22	12	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	5	—	9	4	2	—	2	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	1	42	8	85	56	43	26	33	38
Boarded up.....	—	5	2	9	8	1	2	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	8	7	33	3	34	1	3	16
2 rooms.....	—	19	6	114	29	57	13	19	147
3 rooms.....	2	86	35	226	103	68	80	74	352
4 rooms.....	5	197	49	275	280	254	236	258	346
5 rooms.....	11	275	61	418	383	306	425	544	402
6 rooms.....	4	184	49	378	338	144	295	388	377
7 rooms.....	6	98	28	159	134	57	119	160	160
8 or more rooms.....	2	64	17	161	75	10	64	92	103
Median, all housing units.....	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.7	5.2	5.3	4.7
Mean, all housing units.....	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.6	5.3	5.4	4.8
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.7	5.2	5.3	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.1	4.7	4.5	3.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	26	761	175	1 219	1 186	620	1 095	1 283	1 059
1, attached.....	—	39	15	70	33	16	10	16	16
2.....	—	37	25	162	34	49	18	29	53
3 or 4.....	—	28	12	85	29	74	20	13	63
5 to 9.....	—	17	15	66	1	4	3	42	185
10 to 19.....	—	15	5	95	2	15	3	83	135
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	23	—	66	—	30	145
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225
Mobile home or trailer.....	3	16	2	23	35	79	66	39	4
Other.....	1	18	3	21	25	7	18	9	18
Occupied housing units.....	27	781	196	1 480	1 186	834	1 155	1 434	1 744
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	7	228	60	438	324	230	250	300	656
2 persons.....	7	200	38	354	283	236	269	475	603
3 persons.....	7	122	27	211	175	174	219	279	244
4 persons.....	3	110	31	194	160	108	198	240	165
5 persons.....	1	63	24	137	127	55	106	98	48
6 or more persons.....	2	58	16	146	117	31	113	42	28
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.43	2.31	2.50	2.35	2.45	2.29	2.77	2.38	1.86
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.18	2.16	2.22	2.34	2.29	2.66	2.37	2.13
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.83	2.53	2.82	2.53	2.79	2.30	2.98	2.39	1.50
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	27	721	173	1 322	1 089	788	1 050	1 393	1 714
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	46	15	116	69	31	85	35	25
1.51 or more.....	—	14	8	42	28	15	20	6	5
Mean.....	.47	.52	.58	.56	.56	.56	.58	.49	.44
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	18	372	67	645	651	373	737	916	778
Less than \$20,000.....	7	87	17	106	247	24	18	18	18
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	7	192	29	327	262	266	269	317	142
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	2	68	13	116	93	70	239	334	285
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	1	18	4	64	35	9	48	201	212
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	7	—	11	9	1	5	38	67
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	3	9	2	2	5	8	48
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars).....	26 300	29 500	30 400	33 100	24 100	33 100	33 600	46 500	56 600
Mean (dollars).....	29 200	32 100	39 700	42 000	30 300	35 200	35 900	49 200	60 000
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	6	348	122	756	452	378	316	439	891
Median contract rent (dollars).....	137	172	169	193	156	220	161	292	254
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	147	180	177	197	163	205	179	288	242
With meals included in rent.....	—	2	3	3	—	—	1	2	4
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	237	170	204	50	—	50	313	259
No meals included in rent.....	6	325	116	720	408	337	274	408	868
No cash rent.....	—	21	3	33	43	41	41	29	19

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.							
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 21.04 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 882	1 618	1 614	421	831	967	701	283
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 665	1 422	1 500	366	742	923	663	263
Owner-occupied housing units.....	936	805	1 016	202	438	845	556	198
Percent of occupied housing units.....	56.2	56.6	67.7	55.2	59.0	91.5	83.9	75.3
White.....	646	176	966	172	186	769	401	195
Black.....	287	623	47	29	252	57	151	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	4	3	1	—	19	2	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	4	2	—	1	1	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	645	176	965	172	186	768	400	195
Renter-occupied housing units.....	729	617	484	164	304	78	107	65
White.....	316	152	377	42	132	71	65	61
Black.....	407	459	100	121	166	5	42	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4	2	5	1	5	1	—	—
Other race.....	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	4	1	1	2	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	316	150	377	42	131	71	65	61
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	217	196	114	55	89	44	38	20
For sale only.....	30	16	19	4	10	15	5	1
For rent.....	85	63	32	13	45	9	16	4
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	51	66	13	5	14	10	10	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	1	6	8	3	—	1	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	50	50	44	25	17	10	6	11
Boarded up.....	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	35	28	4	5	14	—	—	2
2 rooms.....	63	44	29	11	19	3	4	4
3 rooms.....	176	159	109	48	88	8	42	19
4 rooms.....	386	427	265	164	199	65	96	72
5 rooms.....	480	425	369	111	262	180	249	81
6 rooms.....	435	289	335	36	125	273	205	64
7 rooms.....	182	137	213	28	74	205	68	27
8 or more rooms.....	125	109	290	18	50	233	37	14
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	4.9	5.6	4.4	4.9	6.3	5.3	5.0
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	5.0	5.9	4.7	5.0	6.5	5.4	5.1
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.2	4.9	5.6	4.4	5.0	6.3	5.4	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.5	6.3	4.5	5.5	6.4	5.5	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	5.2	5.0	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 384	1 128	1 174	112	492	924	618	184
1, attached.....	105	43	48	13	3	6	6	1
2.....	195	53	45	11	4	—	—	—
3 or 4.....	41	52	32	73	100	—	8	—
5 to 9.....	20	189	24	1	100	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	118	44	68	1	56	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	59	153	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	2	18	—	207	73	33	61	98
Other.....	17	32	19	3	3	3	4	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 665	1 422	1 500	366	742	923	663	263
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	504	435	475	92	210	88	131	43
2 persons.....	469	344	604	79	225	313	199	118
3 persons.....	286	229	196	76	118	204	114	52
4 persons.....	186	193	145	61	109	221	130	35
5 persons.....	121	111	56	26	48	71	52	11
6 or more persons.....	99	110	24	32	32	26	37	4
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.20	2.30	1.96	2.66	2.22	2.80	2.51	2.25
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.15	2.23	2.04	2.14	2.22	2.80	2.47	2.23
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.29	2.45	1.68	3.36	2.20	2.75	2.88	2.36
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 575	1 301	1 483	332	703	908	631	257
1.01 to 1.50.....	66	91	10	26	30	13	29	5
1.51 or more.....	24	30	7	8	9	2	3	1
Mean.....	.50	.54	.37	.62	.50	.45	.53	.48
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	843	730	907	54	351	758	478	121
Less than \$20,000.....	47	141	18	6	26	6	61	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	469	334	178	13	93	21	112	24
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	249	171	215	11	110	68	168	48
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	50	55	158	12	77	250	100	25
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	14	16	99	7	35	216	29	14
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	7	11	112	3	8	162	8	7
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	5	1	51	2	1	18	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	2	—	38	—	1	8	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	19	—	—	6	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	1	19	—	—	3	—	—
Median (dollars).....	35 900	33 600	65 400	54 200	48 700	83 000	48 100	55 200
Mean (dollars).....	39 800	37 400	88 300	58 500	52 200	90 400	47 700	59 400
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	718	610	477	161	302	73	103	62
Median contract rent (dollars).....	236	206	323	99	249	279	256	205
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	235	196	325	137	236	381	259	225
With meals included in rent.....	2	2	—	—	6	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	200	139	—	—	485	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	683	557	457	152	279	63	83	59
No cash rent.....	33	51	20	9	17	10	20	3

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 — Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County								
	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.85	Tract 4.86	Tract 5.02 (pt.)
All housing units	59	1 757	1 026	1 358	1 703	70	45	—	46
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	44	1 382	944	1 283	1 619	68	44	—	40
Owner-occupied housing units	21	928	752	1 103	1 289	56	—	—	35
Percent of occupied housing units	47.7	67.1	79.7	86.0	79.6	82.4	—	—	87.5
White	19	418	704	1 007	1 261	16	—	—	15
Black	2	508	42	90	20	40	—	—	20
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	3	4	5	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	5	7	6	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	19	415	700	1 004	1 261	16	—	—	15
Renter-occupied housing units	23	454	192	180	330	12	44	—	5
White	16	160	186	160	316	9	34	—	—
Black	7	294	2	18	11	3	9	—	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	2	2	4	—	1	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	16	160	184	159	314	9	34	—	—
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	15	375	82	75	84	2	1	—	6
For sale only	2	23	11	11	16	2	1	—	—
For rent	—	26	18	11	8	—	—	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	26	16	23	23	—	—	—	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	175	2	4	2	—	—	—	1
For migrant workers	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	12	119	35	26	35	—	—	—	3
Boarded up	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room	4	12	1	9	6	1	—	—	—
2 rooms	—	36	9	21	17	1	—	—	—
3 rooms	3	154	70	74	61	2	1	—	—
4 rooms	16	456	261	282	344	5	1	—	10
5 rooms	18	530	361	454	591	15	15	—	13
6 rooms	11	350	214	304	390	20	14	—	9
7 rooms	3	134	72	147	190	16	6	—	8
8 or more rooms	4	85	38	67	104	10	8	—	6
Median, all housing units	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	6.0	5.9	—	5.5
Mean, all housing units	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	6.1	6.3	—	5.8
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	6.0	5.9	—	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.4	6.2	—	—	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.7	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	5.9	—	5.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	15	1 334	565	928	1 251	55	15	—	35
1, attached	1	8	8	11	15	—	25	—	—
2	2	4	2	7	37	—	5	—	1
3 or 4	—	1	2	7	22	—	—	—	—
5 to 9	—	1	23	1	17	—	—	—	—
10 to 19	4	—	17	—	23	—	—	—	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	37	369	408	392	326	15	—	—	10
Other	—	40	1	12	12	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	44	1 382	944	1 283	1 619	68	44	—	40
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	7	342	170	209	218	3	—	—	10
2 persons	9	402	248	425	489	15	9	—	9
3 persons	9	223	215	281	378	14	12	—	9
4 persons	10	196	180	236	358	21	14	—	2
5 persons	6	105	101	91	116	12	6	—	5
6 or more persons	3	114	30	41	60	3	3	—	5
Median, occupied housing units	3.17	2.37	2.75	2.53	2.77	3.60	3.57	—	2.61
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.56	2.28	2.79	2.53	2.78	3.82	—	—	2.33
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.80	2.72	2.50	2.47	2.75	2.70	3.57	—	3.33
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	43	1 278	902	1 248	1 561	63	44	—	38
1.01 to 1.50	—	80	37	32	52	3	—	—	2
1.51 or more	1	24	5	3	6	2	—	—	—
Mean .....	.62	.54	.57	.52	.54	.58	.57	—	.50
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2	661	373	671	947	43	—	—	22
Less than \$20,000	—	267	46	53	39	—	—	—	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1	231	110	163	147	2	—	—	8
\$40,000 to \$59,999	—	91	143	192	263	6	—	—	5
\$60,000 to \$79,999	1	44	55	197	345	23	—	—	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	16	14	47	116	9	—	—	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	9	4	17	31	3	—	—	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	47 500	25 500	42 900	51 500	61 300	69 700	—	—	36 700
Mean (dollars)	47 500	31 700	44 600	53 100	60 400	71 000	—	—	41 800
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	21	402	181	163	326	12	41	—	4
Median contract rent (dollars)	238	101	242	218	302	262	418	—	187
Mean contract rent (dollars)	321	104	241	232	309	309	445	—	188
With meals included in rent	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	113	—	463	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	3	263	153	130	280	12	21	—	2
No cash rent	18	138	28	32	46	—	20	—	2

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990** — Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County—Con.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 21.04 (pt.)
All housing units.....	66	464	466	417	2	761	707	1 175
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	59	299	443	383	2	732	659	1 129
Owner-occupied housing units.....	52	160	311	322	2	658	554	992
Percent of occupied housing units.....	88.1	53.5	70.2	84.1	100.0	89.9	84.1	87.9
White.....	52	123	178	224	2	625	463	949
Black.....	—	35	132	98	—	28	83	34
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other race.....	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	1	2	—	—	2	2	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	52	123	177	224	2	624	462	949
Renter-occupied housing units.....	7	139	132	61	—	74	105	137
White.....	6	84	73	35	—	62	87	131
Black.....	1	53	59	26	—	12	18	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other race.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	6	84	73	35	—	61	87	131
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	7	165	23	34	—	29	48	46
For sale only.....	1	1	1	5	—	11	5	10
For rent.....	1	10	7	3	—	6	9	9
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	5	2	10	—	—	13	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	47	1	—	—	1	—	1
For migrant workers.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	3	100	12	16	—	11	21	17
Boarded up.....	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	1	4	5	1	—	4	3	3
2 rooms.....	—	13	8	9	—	3	9	9
3 rooms.....	6	38	36	23	—	38	24	57
4 rooms.....	10	88	110	93	—	134	166	169
5 rooms.....	21	151	146	122	—	239	244	410
6 rooms.....	18	100	86	93	1	205	145	314
7 rooms.....	5	35	37	51	—	78	71	130
8 or more rooms.....	5	35	38	25	1	60	45	83
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.2	7.0	5.3	5.1	5.4
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	7.0	5.5	5.3	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.2	7.0	5.4	5.1	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	7.0	5.4	5.2	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.3	4.9	4.7	5.1	—	4.8	4.7	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	40	347	350	279	2	544	499	930
1, attached.....	—	6	3	3	—	1	2	9
2.....	—	4	—	1	—	3	6	3
3 or 4.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9.....	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	2
10 to 19.....	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	24	92	104	125	—	209	195	230
Other.....	2	7	6	7	—	4	4	1
Occupied housing units.....	59	299	443	383	2	732	659	1 129
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	13	77	112	87	—	84	116	122
2 persons.....	34	102	149	115	1	242	225	415
3 persons.....	7	41	76	62	—	185	145	242
4 persons.....	5	44	57	66	—	133	112	230
5 persons.....	—	13	28	33	1	61	38	80
6 or more persons.....	—	22	21	20	—	27	23	40
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.99	2.21	2.23	2.41	3.50	2.72	2.45	2.61
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.02	2.19	2.23	2.42	3.50	2.73	2.43	2.62
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50-	2.25	2.27	2.31	—	2.45	2.63	2.57
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	59	283	414	364	2	706	637	1 087
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	12	22	14	—	22	20	37
1.51 or more.....	—	4	7	5	—	4	2	5
Mean.....	.39	.51	.50	.52	.50	.53	.51	.52
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	31	96	181	167	2	374	292	669
Less than \$20,000.....	1	21	48	29	—	77	34	29
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	2	37	57	35	—	77	72	93
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	9	16	43	48	—	95	95	183
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	8	13	20	27	1	90	56	232
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	6	5	7	15	—	46	20	83
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	4	3	5	9	1	29	12	41
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	1	1	4	—	5	3	7
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	64 400	33 400	36 200	47 900	87 500	57 700	48 600	62 000
Mean (dollars).....	73 900	41 400	39 000	51 600	92 500	62 400	51 800	62 600
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	7	98	110	52	—	64	92	120
Median contract rent (dollars).....	406	122	153	204	—	259	180	260
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	330	136	155	201	—	282	198	270
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	338
No meals included in rent.....	5	35	52	36	—	51	63	99
No cash rent.....	2	63	58	16	—	13	29	19

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jefferson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County					Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County				
	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.03	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20	Tract 21.03	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02
Occupied housing units -----	18 375	18 375	10 960	1 136	473	320	1 527	1 016	914	402	641	233
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units -----	13 833	13 833	7 777	828	396	188	1 394	864	688	260	406	185
Percent of occupied housing units -----	75.3	75.3	71.0	72.9	83.7	58.8	91.3	85.0	75.3	64.7	63.3	79.4
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 542	4 542	3 183	308	77	132	133	152	226	142	235	48
Percent of occupied housing units -----	24.7	24.7	29.0	27.1	16.3	41.3	8.7	15.0	24.7	35.3	36.7	20.6
ROOMS												
1 room -----	97	97	63	5	4	5	4	2	3	5	18	-
2 rooms -----	340	340	264	22	12	12	6	8	7	9	38	2
3 rooms -----	1 090	1 090	727	70	35	31	36	37	67	42	35	5
4 rooms -----	3 399	3 399	2 351	351	138	74	165	177	112	105	174	25
5 rooms -----	5 821	5 821	3 982	520	128	111	376	388	338	107	219	99
6 rooms -----	4 365	4 365	2 820	226	83	50	426	251	285	111	107	76
7 rooms -----	1 881	1 881	1 115	55	54	23	249	100	76	30	40	20
8 or more rooms -----	1 382	1 382	922	21	19	14	265	53	26	53	10	10
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.3	6.0	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.1	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.1	5.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached -----	13 569	13 569	8 372	717	223	169	1 293	796	795	316	481	222
1, attached -----	194	194	131	9	5	-	7	2	4	10	10	1
2 -----	348	348	289	24	3	2	4	8	10	38	22	-
3 or 4 -----	213	213	183	19	4	9	-	2	8	11	15	-
5 to 9 -----	327	327	293	18	-	46	-	-	25	9	2	-
10 to 19 -----	346	346	314	16	-	37	-	-	18	7	1	-
20 to 49 -----	286	286	286	-	-	-	-	-	42	2	44	-
50 or more -----	194	194	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 782	2 782	829	330	234	55	217	202	7	3	62	6
Other -----	116	116	69	3	4	2	6	6	5	6	4	4
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person -----	4 287	4 287	3 151	223	122	126	148	157	269	177	181	40
2 persons -----	6 464	6 464	3 986	357	146	117	533	351	356	145	204	69
3 persons -----	3 503	3 503	2 265	184	100	32	360	223	135	36	137	61
4 persons -----	2 758	2 758	1 351	184	72	31	325	200	115	25	80	43
5 persons -----	945	945	437	75	23	10	116	61	28	10	27	14
6 or more persons -----	418	418	193	32	10	4	45	9	24	9	12	6
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.26	2.26	2.08	2.47	2.28	1.79	2.73	2.50	2.03	1.67	2.18	2.62
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.31	2.31	2.16	2.46	2.24	1.95	2.73	2.47	2.07	1.72	2.26	2.51
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.03	2.03	1.81	2.49	2.57	1.50	2.65	2.77	1.80	1.53	2.00	3.04
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less -----	17 938	17 938	10 763	1 087	452	315	1 490	990	906	391	617	231
1.01 to 1.50 -----	361	361	157	38	17	4	31	24	5	10	17	1
1.51 or more -----	76	76	40	11	4	1	6	2	3	1	7	1
Mean -----	.47	.47	.43	.55	.50	.41	.48	.51	.43	.34	.51	.51
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	10 201	10 201	6 519	520	150	128	1 038	585	640	231	334	162
Less than \$20,000 -----	589	589	337	92	12	1	92	30	24	26	22	11
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2 755	2 755	1 966	228	34	24	88	113	216	107	238	21
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	3 095	3 095	2 041	147	40	36	154	326	326	52	65	105
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	2 175	2 175	1 132	43	32	147	309	142	69	27	6	24
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	852	852	498	5	18	23	244	41	5	5	1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	518	518	362	2	11	4	178	15	-	8	2	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	107	107	84	3	3	-	22	2	-	3	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	57	57	50	3	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	29	29	26	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more -----	24	24	23	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	50 300	50 300	48 200	34 400	54 100	60 900	76 300	52 000	43 500	36 500	33 200	48 700
Mean (dollars) -----	57 200	57 200	57 500	37 800	58 000	61 100	81 200	54 100	43 800	49 400	34 500	47 600
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	4 358	4 358	3 137	305	72	131	118	139	221	140	233	47
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	252	252	224	228	213	228	288	243	221	199	224	328
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	260	260	259	222	205	340	352	255	251	196	221	306
With meals included in rent -----	18	18	15	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	360	360	356	279	64	485	100	105	200	126	216	41
No meals included in rent -----	3 785	3 785	2 889	27	-	115	100	105	21	13	17	6
No cash rent -----	555	555	233	26	8	10	18	34	21	13	17	6

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.										Remainder of Jefferson County		
	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 8	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units -----	1 033	1 282	962	328	1 343	214	318	466	35	578	251	550	
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units -----	772	786	646	176	966	172	186	401	19	418	178	463	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	74.7	61.3	67.2	53.7	71.9	80.4	58.5	86.1	54.3	72.3	70.9	84.2	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	261	496	316	152	377	42	132	65	16	160	73	87	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	25.3	38.7	32.8	46.3	28.1	19.6	41.5	13.9	45.7	27.7	29.1	15.8	
ROOMS													
1 room -----	3	4	10	2	2	3	5	—	1	1	4	2	
2 rooms -----	14	76	23	6	18	28	12	1	—	4	6	7	
3 rooms -----	39	125	83	97	79	23	31	17	2	32	26	20	
4 rooms -----	149	206	185	87	204	83	74	45	7	18	50	132	
5 rooms -----	399	311	276	83	308	50	111	186	15	196	74	202	
6 rooms -----	283	322	255	92	283	22	49	143	6	138	43	106	
7 rooms -----	96	140	172	23	189	19	23	140	1	35	24	31	
8 or more rooms -----	50	96	72	23	260	8	48	22	3	34	50	50	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.8	5.7	4.4	4.8	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.1	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.3	4.5	5.7	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.1	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.7	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	5.0	5.7	5.0	4.9	4.5	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1 detached -----	920	904	772	205	1 012	59	167	419	6	451	179	377	
2 detached -----	5	8	22	5	37	4	—	1	1	3	2	1	
3 detached -----	9	28	78	12	29	3	2	2	1	—	—	6	
3 or 4 -----	2	27	18	18	25	4	9	2	—	—	—	—	
5 to 9 -----	13	88	6	50	21	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	
10 to 19 -----	42	55	57	11	53	—	37	—	1	—	—	—	
20 to 49 -----	5	59	—	23	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50 or more -----	—	102	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer -----	32	3	1	2	—	144	55	40	—	115	67	162	
Other -----	5	8	8	2	13	—	2	2	—	9	3	4	
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person -----	232	446	396	152	448	68	126	72	5	124	63	85	
2 persons -----	401	489	333	107	545	60	116	158	8	182	95	183	
3 persons -----	184	198	131	41	143	50	32	93	9	121	47	130	
4 persons -----	137	114	62	20	110	28	31	102	9	87	32	98	
5 persons -----	53	30	25	6	42	3	4	32	1	20	12	28	
6 or more persons -----	16	15	15	6	15	3	—	9	—	12	—	15	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.1	1.90	1.76	1.61	1.90	2.15	1.78	2.53	3.00	2.27	2.16	2.48	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.19	2.08	1.81	1.89	2.00	2.06	1.94	2.48	3.38	2.20	2.16	2.45	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.28	1.50	1.56	1.50	1.50	2.57	1.50	2.87	2.70	2.61	2.16	2.71	
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less -----	1 018	1 273	949	323	1 339	204	313	455	35	566	242	535	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	15	9	5	4	3	9	4	11	—	10	5	13	
1.51 or more -----	—	—	8	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	4	
Mean -----	.46	.40	.38	.38	.35	.49	.41	.50	.59	.47	.46	.52	
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	714	722	578	161	862	41	126	344	1	262	89	241	
Less than \$20,000 -----	17	172	29	10	15	1	1	9	—	53	8	21	
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	265	116	308	86	156	9	24	56	1	98	31	57	
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	259	273	178	43	206	8	36	160	—	54	22	82	
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	142	198	129	10	152	12	39	90	—	37	16	52	
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	25	65	13	8	96	6	23	23	—	11	7	18	
\$60,000 to \$69,999 -----	6	48	5	3	111	3	3	6	—	7	4	9	
\$70,000 to \$79,999 -----	—	5	—	—	51	2	—	—	—	2	1	2	
\$80,000 to \$89,999 -----	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$90,000 to \$99,999 -----	—	—	—	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars) -----	44 300	57 300	36 800	37 100	66 900	64 200	60 600	53 000	32 500	36 300	42 300	50 300	
Mean (dollars) -----	47 800	60 900	41 100	44 000	90 200	67 400	60 600	54 500	32 500	41 800	50 400	53 400	
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	257	492	312	151	371	42	131	61	14	132	60	78	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	273	267	237	267	338	219	349	300	213	131	181	195	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	278	255	235	262	339	200	340	299	213	136	195	216	
With meals included in rent -----	2	3	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	313	329	163	163	—	—	485	—	—	—	—	—	
No meals included in rent -----	232	471	281	142	354	42	115	50	—	64	30	55	
No cash rent -----	23	18	30	9	17	—	10	11	13	68	30	23	

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA		Jefferson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County					
	Total	Pine Bluff city	Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 21.03
Occupied housing units	11 413	9 759	11 413	9 759	149	1 460	176	274	418	294
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	6 168	5 036	6 168	5 036	89	709	130	127	252	234
Percent of occupied housing units	54.0	51.6	54.0	51.6	59.7	48.6	73.9	46.4	60.3	79.6
Renter-occupied housing units	5 245	4 723	5 245	4 723	60	751	46	147	166	60
Percent of occupied housing units	46.0	48.4	46.0	48.4	40.3	51.4	26.1	53.6	39.7	20.4
ROOMS										
1 room	132	124	132	124	-	31	1	-	2	1
2 rooms	298	282	298	282	7	22	2	3	3	4
3 rooms	1 124	1 034	1 124	1 034	16	176	11	23	40	15
4 rooms	2 469	2 121	2 469	2 121	34	333	25	68	91	59
5 rooms	3 082	2 579	3 082	2 579	31	341	55	78	124	77
6 rooms	2 399	2 008	2 399	2 008	32	296	55	40	72	78
7 rooms	1 158	983	1 158	983	17	145	11	21	42	33
8 or more rooms	751	628	751	628	12	96	16	23	37	27
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.3	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	8 486	7 111	8 486	7 111	97	1 063	161	139	300	246
1, attached	303	283	303	283	-	42	6	8	3	5
2, detached	436	428	436	428	4	62	1	8	1	2
3 or 4	477	475	477	475	19	43	-	68	75	6
5 to 9	493	481	493	481	10	165	-	2	20	1
10 to 19	309	301	309	301	5	27	-	2	8	-
20 to 49	182	182	182	182	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 or more	108	108	108	108	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	419	230	419	230	13	43	5	42	10	32
Other	200	160	200	160	1	15	3	5	1	2
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	2 924	2 499	2 924	2 499	25	481	68	56	82	89
2 persons	2 544	2 148	2 544	2 148	35	368	32	48	107	69
3 persons	1 881	1 650	1 881	1 650	32	234	33	38	85	34
4 persons	1 750	1 513	1 750	1 513	31	155	22	35	77	37
5 persons	1 182	1 000	1 182	1 000	19	100	11	36	39	29
6 or more persons	1 132	949	1 132	949	22	122	20	37	28	36
Median, occupied housing units	2.63	2.64	2.63	2.64	2.95	2.72	2.13	3.37	2.74	2.34
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.59	2.61	2.59	2.61	3.28	2.87	2.07	2.87	2.99	2.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.66	2.67	2.66	2.67	2.63	2.24	2.23	3.65	2.97	2.50
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	10 331	8 834	10 331	8 834	138	1 346	164	243	385	267
1.01 to 1.50	814	689	814	689	8	83	9	22	26	24
1.51 or more	268	236	268	236	3	31	7	9	7	3
Mean	.59	.59	.59	.59	.58	.52	.52	.67	.56	.54
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units										
Less than \$20,000	5 318	4 496	5 318	4 496	73	616	114	71	225	178
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1 389	1 044	1 389	1 044	7	179	45	23	25	64
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2 171	1 933	2 171	1 933	18	241	50	14	69	71
\$60,000 to \$79,999	1 086	962	1 086	962	12	111	17	19	74	16
\$80,000 to \$99,999	446	378	446	378	22	46	2	7	38	13
\$100,000 to \$149,999	134	105	134	105	10	22	-	4	12	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	64	52	64	52	4	14	-	1	5	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999	12	8	12	8	-	2	-	3	1	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	8	7	8	7	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mean (dollars)	31 200	31 900	31 200	31 900	54 200	29 400	24 000	38 800	43 300	25 000
	36 200	36 700	36 200	36 700	55 600	36 500	25 900	43 300	47 500	33 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units										
Median contract rent (dollars)	5 117	4 659	5 117	4 659	60	736	44	140	165	56
Mean contract rent (dollars)	183	189	183	189	238	158	156	86	119	120
With meals included in rent	14	13	14	13	236	172	156	118	151	175
Mean contract rent (dollars)	148	148	148	148	-	177	-	-	-	-
No meals included in rent	4 669	4 370	4 669	4 370	59	684	34	123	158	41
No cash rent	434	276	434	276	1	50	10	17	7	15

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 —Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02
Occupied housing units												
1 435		175	379	621	130	1 073	1 121	186	918	382	442	
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units												
Percent of occupied housing units												
Renter-occupied housing units												
Percent of occupied housing units												
ROOMS												
1 room												
2 rooms												
3 rooms												
4 rooms												
5 rooms												
6 rooms												
7 rooms												
8 rooms												
9 or more rooms												
Median, occupied housing units												
Median, owner-occupied housing units												
Median, renter-occupied housing units												
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1 detached												
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Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.					Remainder of Jefferson County				
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 8	Tract 21.03 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	694	1 082	147	150	418	193	9	802	191	101
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	287	623	47	29	252	151	2	508	132	83
Percent of occupied housing units	41.4	57.6	32.0	19.3	60.3	78.2	22.2	63.3	69.1	82.2
Renter-occupied housing units	407	459	100	121	166	42	77.8	294	59	18
Percent of occupied housing units	58.6	42.4	68.0	80.7	39.7	21.8		36.7	30.9	17.8
ROOMS										
1 room	13	17	1	—	2	—	1	2	1	1
2 rooms	28	30	9	1	3	3	—	9	2	1
3 rooms	53	90	15	17	40	14	1	49	10	1
4 rooms	182	276	36	63	91	40	1	181	54	19
5 rooms	157	290	41	276	124	54	2	262	56	23
6 rooms	144	199	25	12	72	51	1	186	41	27
7 rooms	72	100	15	7	49	17	2	71	13	16
8 or more rooms	45	80	10	9	37	14	1	42	14	13
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.5	6.3	4.5	5.6	5.4	4.5	5.3	5.2	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.9	6.0	4.7	4.5	5.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	483	796	91	42	300	163	5	686	158	83
1, attached	52	22	5	7	3	4	—	4	1	—
2	82	30	9	8	1	2	1	3	—	—
3 or 4	16	28	5	68	75	6	—	1	1	—
5 to 9	10	120	2	1	20	—	—	1	1	—
10 to 19	42	23	5	1	8	—	1	—	1	—
20 to 49	—	20	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1	15	—	21	10	16	2	81	28	16
Other	8	28	4	2	1	2	—	26	1	—
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	104	278	25	23	82	59	2	218	49	30
2 persons	134	234	36	19	107	40	1	187	54	29
3 persons	155	187	30	26	85	20	—	102	28	14
4 persons	123	171	33	33	77	26	1	108	25	11
5 persons	94	109	14	21	39	20	3	85	9	8
6 or more persons	84	103	19	28	28	28	2	102	16	9
Median, occupied housing units	3.20	2.66	2.92	3.71	2.74	2.44	4.67	2.48	2.36	2.21
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.48	2.38	3.44	3.33	2.59	2.36	4.50	2.38	2.34	2.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.98	2.99	2.69	3.79	2.97	2.90	4.75	2.82	2.45	1.83
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	617	966	134	127	385	173	8	710	171	94
1.01 to 1.50	61	87	7	16	26	17	—	70	17	7
1.51 or more	16	29	6	7	7	3	1	22	3	—
Mean	.68	.59	.61	.80	.56	.58	.76	.59	.55	.46
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	263	564	43	13	225	130	1	397	91	48
Less than \$20,000	18	130	3	5	25	51	—	214	40	13
\$20,000 to \$39,999	161	245	22	4	69	56	—	131	25	15
\$40,000 to \$59,999	70	128	8	3	74	9	—	37	21	10
\$60,000 to \$79,999	10	44	6	1	38	6	1	7	4	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1	8	3	1	12	2	—	5	—	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2	8	—	—	5	—	—	2	1	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	33 900	32 200	37 500	23 800	43 300	22 900	62 500	18 500	22 300	37 100
Mean (dollars)	36 900	35 500	49 800	30 400	47 500	29 700	62 500	25 100	27 900	43 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	400	453	99	118	165	42	7	270	50	14
Median contract rent (dollars)	235	177	269	82	119	156	375	85	80	80
Mean contract rent (dollars)	235	173	272	111	151	199	375	94	102	77
With meals included in rent	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	237	139	—	—	—	—	—	113	—	—
No meals included in rent	396	410	97	109	158	33	2	199	22	8
No cash rent	3	41	2	9	7	9	5	70	28	6

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**
 [Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County
Occupied housing units	110	110
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	60	60
Percent of occupied housing units	54.5	54.5
Renter-occupied housing units	50	50
Percent of occupied housing units	45.5	45.5
ROOMS		
1 room	2	2
2 rooms	5	5
3 rooms	12	12
4 rooms	26	26
5 rooms	36	36
6 rooms	24	24
7 rooms	5	5
8 or more rooms	—	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.8	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	70	70
1, attached	—	—
2	3	3
3 or 4	3	3
5 to 9	9	9
10 to 19	3	3
20 to 49	7	7
50 or more	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	13	13
Other	2	2
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	22	22
2 persons	27	27
3 persons	23	23
4 persons	13	13
5 persons	13	13
6 or more persons	6	6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.76	2.76
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.59	2.59
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.92	2.92
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	102	102
1.01 to 1.50	7	7
1.51 or more	1	1
Mean	.76	.76
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	45	45
Less than \$20,000	8	8
\$20,000 to \$39,999	13	13
\$40,000 to \$59,999	14	14
\$60,000 to \$79,999	9	9
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	41,900	41,900
Mean (dollars)	42,300	42,300
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	49	49
Median contract rent (dollars)	252	252
Mean contract rent (dollars)	255	255
With meals included in rent	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	43	43
No meals included in rent	6	6
No cash rent	—	—

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County
Occupied housing units -----	18 331	18 331
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	13 802	13 802
Percent of occupied housing units -----	75.3	75.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 529	4 529
Percent of occupied housing units -----	24.7	24.7
ROOMS		
1 room -----	97	97
2 rooms -----	340	340
3 rooms -----	1 087	1 087
4 rooms -----	3 387	3 387
5 rooms -----	5 806	5 806
6 rooms -----	4 353	4 353
7 rooms -----	1 879	1 879
8 or more rooms -----	1 382	1 382
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.2	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached -----	13 539	13 539
1, attached -----	194	194
2 -----	347	347
3 or 4 -----	213	213
5 to 9 -----	324	324
10 to 19 -----	346	346
20 to 49 -----	285	285
50 or more -----	194	194
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 774	2 774
Other -----	115	115
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	4 278	4 278
2 persons -----	6 447	6 447
3 persons -----	3 495	3 495
4 persons -----	2 753	2 753
5 persons -----	942	942
6 or more persons -----	416	416
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.26	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.31	2.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.03	2.03
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	17 895	17 895
1.01 to 1.50 -----	360	360
1.51 or more -----	76	76
Mean -----	.47	.47
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	10 178	10 178
Less than \$20,000 -----	585	585
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2 751	2 751
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	3 086	3 086
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	2 170	2 170
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	852	852
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	517	517
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	107	107
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	57	57
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	29	29
\$300,000 or more -----	24	24
Median (dollars) -----	50 400	50 400
Mean (dollars) -----	57 200	57 200
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	4 346	4 346
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	252	252
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	259	259
With meals included in rent -----	18	18
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	360	360
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	3 774	3 774
No meals included in rent -----	554	554
No cash rent -----		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County									
		Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 3.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20	Tract 21.03	Tract 21.04
ANCESTRY													
All persons.....	85 487	85 487	57 140	3 640	5 090	3 571	4 925	778	2 213	2 171	4 984	4 774	3 838
Ancestry specified.....	67 935	67 935	47 637	2 719	4 155	2 547	4 440	606	1 861	1 873	3 477	2 798	2 622
Single ancestry.....	55 546	55 546	40 889	1 917	2 791	2 013	4 400	591	1 323	1 325	2 312	2 256	1 818
Multiple ancestry.....	12 389	12 389	6 748	802	1 364	534	60	5	338	278	1 65	542	804
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	17 552	17 552	9 503	941	935	1 024	465	172	352	298	1 507	1 976	1 216
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported.....	170 974	170 974	114 280	7 320	10 180	7 142	9 850	1 556	4 426	4 342	9 968	9 548	7 676
Arab.....	59	59	44	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austrian.....	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian.....	28	28	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Canadian.....	34	34	22	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech.....	104	104	69	30	5	6	-	-	-	-	26	-	-
Danish.....	47	47	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch.....	1 309	1 309	735	108	165	61	-	13	23	28	120	31	5
English.....	6 734	6 734	4 235	361	672	288	45	23	104	75	670	268	121
Finnish.....	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	445
French (except Basque).....	1 939	1 939	975	121	261	94	27	-	47	7	150	67	117
French Canadian.....	148	148	51	15	43	-	-	-	9	-	7	7	-
German.....	8 002	8 002	4 405	599	965	327	11	24	173	162	966	488	494
Greek.....	84	84	59	6	7	-	9	-	-	-	6	-	-
Hungarian.....	27	27	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irish.....	11 474	11 474	6 371	637	1 255	708	21	52	299	262	889	592	740
Italian.....	1 168	1 168	742	56	85	16	-	19	132	15	77	86	16
Lithuanian.....	11	11	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian.....	118	118	83	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	16	-	28
Polish.....	276	276	153	12	34	-	9	-	-	-	26	24	9
Portuguese.....	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanian.....	10	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian.....	26	26	19	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Scandinavian.....	1 674	1 674	1 097	62	154	43	6	5	15	74	165	43	170
Scottish-Irish.....	679	679	407	68	92	14	-	-	8	8	90	29	29
Slovak.....	84	84	76	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
Subsaharan African.....	97	97	96	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish.....	146	146	56	-	27	10	-	-	-	-	23	-	27
Swiss.....	27	27	27	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Ukrainian.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States or American.....	8 998	8 998	5 398	543	466	718	198	37	373	91	592	787	739
Welsh.....	260	260	183	11	10	10	-	-	9	18	42	13	11
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	13	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavian.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ancestries.....	126 871	126 871	88 561	4 605	5 882	4 847	9 507	1 379	3 160	3 577	6 019	7 075	4 719
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rican.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemalan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduran.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaraguan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panamanian.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salvadoran.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central American, origin not specified.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South American.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentinian.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilean.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombian.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuadorian.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peruvian.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuelan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other South American.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County												
	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6.99	Tract 9	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02
ANCESTRY													
All persons	103	447	3 339	4 806	5	3 524	59	2 122	514	4 349	3 666	2 280	3 446
Ancestry specified	59	357	2 366	4 341	5	3 008	48	1 797	530	3 351	3 188	1 909	3 208
Single ancestry	54	274	1 874	4 308	2	2 358	48	1 730	470	3 078	3 143	1 491	2 893
Multiple ancestry	5	83	492	33	3	650	14	67	14	273	25	418	315
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	44	90	973	465	—	516	11	325	30	998	498	371	258
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	206	894	6 678	9 612	10	7 048	118	4 244	1 028	8 698	7 332	4 560	6 932
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	8
Czech	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Danish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Dutch	—	15	61	—	—	143	—	—	—	16	—	91	—
English	5	83	250	32	3	281	—	57	22	144	11	208	146
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	—	4	88	23	—	138	—	19	6	15	—	64	7
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	—	96	327	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Greek	—	—	—	9	—	389	—	33	9	126	6	230	154
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	13	109	672	—	2	671	—	54	22	220	21	473	292
Italian	—	—	16	—	—	161	—	23	—	25	—	8	35
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	5	—
Polish	—	—	—	9	—	12	—	—	—	22	—	15	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scottish-Irish	—	—	43	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scottish	—	—	14	—	—	31	—	26	—	42	—	27	6
Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	23	—	15	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	17	—	13	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Swedish	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	27	52	709	133	—	240	—	73	31	161	98	261	357
Welsh	5	—	10	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	8	13
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	149	535	4 472	9 389	2	4 852	118	3 937	924	7 836	7 148	3 128	5 887
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Jefferson County—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.85	Tract 4.86	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 21.04 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
All persons		4 643	232	236	—	119	152	786	1 174	1 119	25	2 020	2 776	3 242
Ancestry specified		3 798	181	199	—	119	76	700	1 031	905	25	1 264	1 255	2 258
Single ancestry		2 517	139	156	—	92	39	463	829	689	—	859	1 010	1 526
Multiple ancestry		1 281	42	43	—	27	37	237	202	216	25	405	245	732
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		845	51	37	—	—	76	86	143	214	—	756	1 521	984
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported		9 286	464	472	—	238	304	1 572	2 348	2 238	50	4 040	5 552	6 484
Arab		10	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian		—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	—	—
Canadian		10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Dutch		150	—	—	—	—	8	6	7	5	—	52	7	5
English		589	38	27	—	13	13	154	108	86	—	246	74	107
Finnish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	384
French (except Basque)		257	6	5	—	4	—	29	61	42	—	51	31	117
French Canadian		43	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	7	—
German		869	—	39	—	11	5	64	129	92	—	246	260	439
Greek		7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Hungarian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish		1 146	36	46	—	21	19	221	151	183	25	353	319	606
Italian		85	—	6	—	—	11	—	29	86	—	38	15	16
Lithuanian		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	15	24	28
Portuguese		34	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish		154	—	—	—	6	5	10	32	9	—	66	31	155
Scottish		92	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	8	—	6	42	20
Slovak		8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish		27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	27
Swiss		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American		414	9	22	—	65	7	69	67	215	—	209	414	674
Welsh		10	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	8	—	11
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries		5 347	375	316	—	118	236	995	1 742	1 477	25	2 701	4 304	3 880
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Jefferson County						
		Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 3.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	85 487	85 487	57 140	3 660	5 090	3 571	4 925	778	2 213	2 171
Native	84 980	84 980	56 733	3 641	5 041	3 566	4 916	778	2 208	2 130
Foreign born	507	507	407	19	49	5	9	—	5	41
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	64	64	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	79 292	79 292	52 676	3 405	4 762	3 306	4 611	753	2 046	1 970
In linguistically isolated households	87	87	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	2 189	2 189	1 672	59	101	50	127	8	45	39
Do not speak English "very well"	608	608	476	12	33	12	56	8	26	14
Speak Spanish	1 041	1 041	787	15	40	4	75	—	26	19
Do not speak English "very well"	307	307	239	—	13	—	39	—	22	—
Linguistically isolated	49	49	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	232	232	187	12	—	—	—	—	—	7
Do not speak English "very well"	54	54	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Linguistically isolated	17	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	23 015	23 015	16 286	827	1 387	891	2 205	134	633	587
Preprimary school	1 093	1 093	821	35	45	20	65	—	28	27
Public school	788	788	597	27	23	13	55	—	28	21
Elementary or high school	17 045	17 045	11 541	722	1 056	742	845	129	522	436
Public school	16 402	16 402	11 070	710	1 043	735	813	101	522	431
College	4 877	4 877	3 924	70	286	129	1 295	5	83	124
Public college	4 434	4 434	3 607	70	229	103	1 227	5	78	75
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	51 741	51 741	34 176	2 328	3 226	2 184	2 261	563	1 225	1 367
Less than 9th grade	7 514	7 514	4 951	334	227	365	451	147	151	286
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10 123	10 123	6 841	409	619	655	544	112	294	169
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17 284	17 284	10 322	1 018	1 270	812	372	160	481	400
Some college, no degree	8 013	8 013	5 540	298	541	193	374	114	197	172
Associate degree	1 247	1 247	862	49	108	29	55	—	24	41
Bachelor's degree	5 404	5 404	4 010	151	327	95	340	30	33	168
Graduate or professional degree	2 156	2 156	1 650	69	134	35	125	—	45	131
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.9	65.9	65.5	68.1	73.8	53.3	56.0	54.0	63.7	66.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.6	14.6	16.6	9.5	14.3	6.0	20.6	5.3	6.4	21.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	468	468	496	279	219	467	307	275	475	620
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 740	1 740	1 734	1 754	1 424	1 609	2 163	1 419	2 131	1 867
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 212	2 212	2 255	2 090	1 763	2 210	2 611	1 268	2 358	2 593
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	79 292	79 292	52 676	3 405	4 762	3 306	4 611	753	2 046	1 970
Same house	45 633	45 633	29 505	2 386	2 836	1 936	2 452	587	1 435	1 121
Offrent house in United States	33 339	33 339	22 986	1 007	1 859	1 370	2 159	166	611	823
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	15 598	15 598	13 378	212	525	773	801	96	283	529
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	5 432	5 432	2 136	432	484	237	90	34	54	98
Offrent MSA/PMSA	6 566	6 566	4 267	107	421	201	720	26	107	110
Not in an MSA/PMSA	5 743	5 743	3 205	256	429	159	548	10	167	86
Abroad	320	320	185	12	67	—	—	—	—	26
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	62 004	62 004	57 140	566	3 729	3 571	4 806	626	1 094	2 146
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	43 458	43 458	40 902	196	2 360	2 973	2 496	494	588	1 030
Rural population	23 483	23 483	—	3 094	1 361	—	119	152	1 119	25
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	9 815	9 815	—	1 314	550	—	59	72	290	—
On farms	615	615	—	25	16	—	10	—	103	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	32 850	32 850	21 378	1 742	2 316	1 374	1 428	272	818	814
Car, truck, or van	30 940	30 940	19 923	1 697	2 236	1 315	1 088	242	772	797
Drive alone	26 273	26 273	16 825	1 530	1 953	1 153	768	173	599	692
Carpooled	4 667	4 667	3 098	167	283	162	320	69	173	105
Public transportation (including taxicab)	284	284	265	10	7	—	48	6	—	8
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	186	186	179	5	—	—	39	6	—	8
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	26	26	14	5	7	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	857	857	659	6	30	6	219	17	24	—
Other means	322	322	220	19	14	39	50	7	14	5
Worked at home	447	447	311	10	29	14	23	—	8	4
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.17	1.13	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.4	18.4	16.2	20.8	20.0	16.8	15.1	21.8	19.5	17.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	1 851	1 851	1 104	160	122	92	37	33	63	37
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	7 689	7 689	4 501	413	679	333	221	63	272	173
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	11 026	11 026	6 874	606	818	392	418	72	231	269
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	4 328	4 328	3 125	176	301	243	210	35	51	137
All other times	7 509	7 509	5 463	377	367	300	519	69	193	194
Worked in MSA of residence	29 804	29 804	20 057	1 621	2 044	1 324	1 339	272	737	743
Pine Bluff city	22 774	22 774	16 865	1 060	1 127	1 014	1 176	206	593	600
White Hall city	409	409	90	64	222	7	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jefferson County	6 621	6 621	3 102	497	695	303	163	66	144	143
Worked outside MSA of residence	3 046	3 046	1 321	121	272	50	89	—	81	71
Little Rock city	1 140	1 140	415	66	102	27	19	—	17	36
North Little Rock city	189	189	72	20	17	—	—	—	—	—
Jacksonville city	23	23	14	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pulaski County	160	160	39	—	18	5	16	—	—	—
Saline County	30	30	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lonake city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lonake County	171	171	29	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Stuttgart city	142	142	41	—	—	—	7	—	—	9
Remainder of Arkansas County	76	76	9	—	6	3	—	—	—	—
Star City city	75	75	36	—	5	—	—	—	—	6
Remainder of Lincoln County	233	233	144	—	22	15	17	—	25	—
Oumas city	69	69	64	—	—	—	7	—	8	6
Remainder of Oesha County	33	33	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	705	705	422	35	89	—	23	—	31	14

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County—Con.			Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County						
	Tract 20	Tract 21.03	Tract 21.04	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 6.99	Tract 9
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 984	4 774	3 838	103	447	3 339	4 806	626	5	3 524
Native	4 933	4 744	3 838	103	429	3 334	4 797	626	5	3 506
Foreign born	51	30	—	—	18	5	9	—	—	18
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 625	4 533	3 650	87	408	3 091	4 492	601	5	3 297
In linguistically isolated households	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	133	88	86	—	13	43	127	8	—	113
Do not speak English "very well"	38	17	26	—	—	5	56	8	—	30
Speak Spanish	69	52	77	—	4	4	75	—	—	52
Do not speak English "very well"	20	7	26	—	—	—	39	—	—	15
Linguistically isolated	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	19	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Do not speak English "very well"	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 082	1 147	939	30	95	810	2 177	129	—	964
Preprimary school	61	53	20	8	—	13	65	—	—	34
Public school	16	24	15	—	—	13	55	—	—	22
Elementary or high school	870	877	781	8	50	678	817	129	—	727
Public school	806	870	720	8	50	671	785	101	—	640
College	151	217	138	14	45	119	295	—	—	203
Public college	126	186	125	14	45	103	227	—	—	185
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 330	3 228	2 479	79	266	2 055	2 174	422	3	2 190
Less than 9th grade	140	499	283	26	11	365	429	147	—	220
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	292	646	426	6	64	655	512	106	—	341
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 180	1 129	997	32	71	730	372	130	—	798
Some college, no degree	540	558	298	15	71	176	362	22	2	461
Associate degree	191	16	76	—	—	29	55	—	—	44
Bachelor's degree	690	313	312	—	44	65	324	17	1	251
Graduate or professional degree	297	67	87	—	5	35	120	—	—	75
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.0	64.5	71.4	59.5	71.8	50.4	56.7	40.0	100.0	74.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.6	11.8	16.1	—	18.4	4.9	20.4	4.0	33.3	14.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	409	508	397	—	299	498	307	275	—	294
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 234	2 139	1 616	1 429	970	1 583	2 175	1 419	—	1 571
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 837	2 033	2 104	—	1 194	2 101	2 644	941	—	2 404
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 625	4 533	3 650	87	408	3 091	4 492	601	5	3 297
Some house	2 428	2 380	2 332	62	190	1 782	2 344	466	—	1 775
Different house in United States	2 182	2 122	1 318	25	204	1 309	2 148	135	5	1 496
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 047	629	378	7	68	728	790	96	—	867
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	367	406	447	18	27	237	90	8	—	266
Different MSA/PMSA	389	462	311	—	55	201	720	26	2	112
Not in on MSA/PMSA	379	625	182	—	54	143	548	5	3	251
Abroad	15	31	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	26
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 964	2 874	607	103	447	3 339	4 806	626	5	3 524
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 264	1 623	373	42	212	2 741	2 496	494	—	3 046
Rural population	2 020	1 900	3 231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	451	556	1 211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	52	7	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 435	1 814	1 816	28	226	1 276	1 381	186	5	1 528
Car, truck, or van	2 414	1 758	1 764	28	221	1 217	1 041	156	—	1 484
Drove alone	2 173	1 481	1 661	16	196	1 055	721	127	—	1 231
Carpooled	241	277	103	12	25	162	320	29	—	253
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	6	—	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	6	—	6
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	12	7	—	—	6	219	17	—	23
Other means	—	8	26	—	5	39	50	7	—	8
Worked at home	21	36	19	—	—	14	23	—	5	7
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.09	1.03	1.27	1.06	1.07	1.21	1.10	—	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.5	21.1	21.1	15.7	22.0	16.5	14.9	13.7	—	16.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	112	119	74	—	23	82	37	12	—	62
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	663	427	425	—	60	305	199	24	—	320
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	934	660	740	12	84	370	403	51	—	496
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	326	197	190	8	19	236	200	35	—	228
All other times	379	375	368	8	40	269	519	64	—	415
Worked in MSA of residence	2 285	1 698	1 665	28	187	1 236	1 297	186	5	1 379
Pine Bluff city	1 756	1 378	1 349	16	124	970	1 152	166	5	1 165
White Hall city	6	14	17	—	6	7	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jefferson County	523	306	299	12	57	259	145	20	—	214
Worked outside MSA of residence	150	116	151	—	39	40	84	—	—	149
Little Rock city	59	40	49	—	21	17	14	—	—	46
North Little Rock city	18	28	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Jacksonville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Remainder of Pulaski County	—	8	12	—	—	5	16	—	—	—
Soline County	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lonoke city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lonoke County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuttgart city	5	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Arkansas County	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6
Star City city	14	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Remainder of Lincoln County	14	—	11	—	—	15	17	—	—	14
Dumas city	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Desha County	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Worked elsewhere	35	14	60	—	18	—	23	—	—	44

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.								
	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	59	2 122	514	4 349	3 666	2 280	3 466	3 803	3 735
Native	59	2 105	491	4 343	3 666	2 267	3 440	3 783	3 691
Foreign born	—	17	23	6	—	13	26	20	44
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	12	—	—	10	—	—	—	16
Persons 5 years and over	59	1 909	509	3 944	3 350	2 090	3 145	3 516	3 496
In linguistically isolated households	—	24	—	—	10	—	—	—	21
Speak a language other than English	7	113	36	190	93	68	87	151	102
Do not speak English "very well"	—	35	—	36	34	19	—	34	52
Speak Spanish	—	76	13	119	49	42	—	42	24
Do not speak English "very well"	—	28	—	7	15	13	—	18	10
Linguistically isolated	—	17	—	—	10	—	—	—	10
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	16	—	6	61	18	23
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	—	11
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	7	626	159	1 413	1 112	540	1 042	1 074	778
Preprimary school	—	17	—	65	56	45	54	75	73
Public school	—	12	—	50	56	45	46	48	24
Elementary or high school	7	478	144	1 142	881	404	818	749	492
Public school	7	454	144	1 142	860	404	804	700	456
College	—	131	15	206	175	91	170	250	213
Public college	—	124	15	193	175	85	162	213	200
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	52	1 221	320	2 313	2 076	1 375	2 012	2 343	2 562
Less than 9th grade	31	278	83	357	627	215	447	158	262
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	304	93	653	484	378	471	380	354
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	14	330	76	627	458	469	593	786	811
Some college, no degree	7	137	40	346	268	144	222	446	577
Associate degree	—	22	—	30	53	85	54	60	68
Bachelor's degree	—	87	20	190	165	84	190	382	354
Graduate or professional degree	—	63	8	110	21	—	35	131	136
Percent high school graduate or higher	40.4	52.3	45.0	56.3	46.5	56.9	54.4	77.0	76.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	12.3	8.8	13.0	9.0	6.1	11.2	21.9	19.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	714	897	698	632	711	364	381	408
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 000	2 418	1 851	1 885	2 209	2 286	1 965	1 430	1 364
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	2 417	7 000	2 418	2 558	2 375	2 047	2 074	1 887
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	59	1 909	509	3 944	3 350	2 090	3 145	3 516	3 496
Same house	37	1 141	155	1 742	2 268	1 167	1 833	2 054	1 815
Different house in United States	22	751	339	2 196	1 082	916	1 312	1 462	1 670
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	22	545	334	1 376	621	637	957	1 078	827
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	33	5	182	97	—	108	175	162
Different MSA/PMSA	—	100	—	424	251	94	207	308	447
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	73	—	214	113	122	40	271	234
Abroad	—	17	15	6	—	7	—	—	11
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	59	2 122	514	4 349	3 666	2 280	3 466	3 803	3 735
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	39	1 578	283	3 070	2 814	1 690	2 978	2 975	2 234
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	13	597	155	1 270	931	988	1 245	1 785	1 672
Car, truck, or van	13	531	74	1 106	870	902	1 162	1 739	1 607
Drive alone	13	426	53	792	671	775	1 015	1 554	1 373
Carpooled	—	105	21	314	199	127	147	185	234
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	22	34	52	27	—	11	8	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	17	9	37	19	—	5	8	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	22	47	77	9	50	30	27	19
Other means	—	5	—	21	8	—	19	—	10
Worked at home	—	17	—	14	17	36	23	11	36
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	1.11	1.18	1.19	1.14	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.2	14.4	9.1	16.2	15.8	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.1
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	36	14	61	44	129	68	137	93
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	127	9	324	186	223	274	318	340
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	6	192	66	320	279	258	322	676	634
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	31	35	154	127	113	210	199	237
All other times	7	194	31	397	278	229	348	444	332
Worked in MSA of residence	13	588	155	1 184	863	918	1 163	1 671	1 599
Pine Bluff city	7	506	155	994	696	776	964	1 393	1 379
White Hall city	—	—	—	5	—	9	7	8	11
Remainder of Jefferson County	6	82	—	185	167	133	192	270	209
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	9	—	86	68	70	82	114	73
Little Rock city	—	—	—	34	19	12	23	40	5
North Little Rock city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7
Jacksonville city	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pulaski County	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Soline County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9
Lonoke city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lonoke County	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Stuttgart city	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	4
Remainder of Arkansas County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stor City city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lincoln County	—	—	—	7	8	7	7	7	13
Oumas city	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	19	—
Remainder of Desho County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	9	—	32	30	47	34	31	35

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.							
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 21.04 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 313	3 892	3 293	1 094	2 146	2 964	1 998	596
Native	4 295	3 887	3 223	1 089	2 105	2 917	1 976	596
Foreign born	18	5	70	5	41	47	22	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	6	8	7	—	—	5	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 918	3 492	3 129	1 004	1 945	2 745	1 863	581
In linguistically isolated households	6	8	7	—	—	11	—	—
Speak a language other than English	93	108	95	31	39	88	46	21
Do not speak English "very well"	16	57	17	26	14	20	10	7
Speak Spanish	47	65	30	22	19	59	24	21
Do not speak English "very well"	5	38	7	22	—	15	—	7
Linguistically isolated	—	—	7	—	—	5	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	6	7	—	—	7	10	22	—
Do not speak English "very well"	6	—	—	—	7	5	10	—
Linguistically isolated	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 212	1 139	707	316	582	671	555	148
Preprimary school	58	75	45	19	27	41	41	10
Public school	44	75	31	19	21	7	24	5
Elementary or high school	939	860	459	254	431	523	451	100
Public school	865	860	393	254	426	495	451	100
College	215	204	203	43	124	107	63	38
Public college	203	192	175	38	75	82	63	38
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 514	2 147	2 447	579	1 357	1 988	1 259	422
Less than 9th grade	175	393	90	63	286	71	191	26
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	540	465	271	108	169	144	242	101
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	911	577	801	248	400	536	388	164
Some college, no degree	477	337	553	101	162	315	209	90
Associate degree	43	30	85	16	41	133	8	6
Bachelor's degree	207	263	422	17	168	544	180	35
Graduate or professional degree	161	82	225	26	131	245	41	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.6	60.0	85.2	70.5	66.5	89.2	65.6	69.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.6	16.1	26.4	7.4	22.0	39.7	17.6	8.3
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	738	646	321	745	641	339	455	246
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 493	1 717	1 176	2 269	1 867	1 209	1 805	1 348
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 768	2 137	2 033	2 438	2 593	1 917	2 131	1 851
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 918	3 492	3 129	1 004	1 945	2 745	1 863	581
Same house	2 078	2 039	1 890	593	1 096	1 367	1 231	380
Different house in United States	1 834	1 445	1 212	411	823	1 378	610	201
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 133	1 116	738	229	529	667	324	59
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	118	118	50	9	98	151	117	51
Different MSA/PMSA	326	125	229	58	110	314	67	91
Not in on MSA/PMSA	257	154	174	115	86	246	102	—
Abroad	6	8	27	—	26	—	22	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	4 313	3 892	3 293	1 094	2 146	2 964	1 998	596
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 261	2 668	2 425	588	1 030	2 264	1 612	362
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 681	1 236	1 454	368	794	1 388	905	266
Car, truck, or van	1 630	1 183	1 360	327	777	1 380	849	266
Drove alone	1 366	961	1 261	220	672	1 286	789	252
Carpooled	264	222	99	107	105	94	60	14
Public transportation (including taxicab)	17	18	8	—	8	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	10	13	8	—	8	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	17	11	49	24	—	—	12	—
Other means	4	12	10	9	5	—	8	—
Worked at home	13	12	27	8	4	8	36	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.11	1.04	1.20	1.08	1.04	1.04	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.7	14.5	14.6	17.5	17.6	17.0	18.1	20.7
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	81	37	39	18	37	40	23	31
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	336	302	223	143	173	203	200	78
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	506	394	481	77	249	591	322	85
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	252	132	420	36	137	153	140	23
All other times	493	359	264	86	194	259	184	49
Worked in MSA of residence	1 572	1 196	1 387	317	723	1 297	854	239
Pine Bluff city	1 368	1 004	1 203	251	595	1 052	722	202
White Hall city	9	—	13	—	6	—	9	—
Remainder of Jefferson County	195	192	171	66	128	239	123	37
Worked outside MSA of residence	109	40	67	51	71	91	51	27
Little Rock city	48	6	36	—	36	46	12	8
North Little Rock city	—	5	8	—	—	5	20	—
Jacksonville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pulaski County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saline County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lonoke city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lonoke County	17	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuttgart city	4	—	—	—	9	5	6	—
Remainder of Arkansas County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Star City city	8	—	—	—	6	7	7	—
Remainder of Lincoln County	10	4	—	19	—	5	—	11
Dumas city	—	12	—	8	6	—	—	—
Remainder of Desha County	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	22	5	17	24	14	23	6	8

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County								
	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.85	Tract 4.86	Tract 5.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	1 504	3 910	2 852	3 557	4 643	232	236	—	119
Native	1 504	3 907	2 845	3 538	4 612	232	218	—	119
Foreign born	—	3	7	19	31	—	18	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 491	3 586	2 635	3 318	4 354	215	206	—	119
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	101	57	59	88	7	5	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	26	8	12	33	7	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	52	45	15	36	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	16	6	—	13	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	3	2	12	—	—	5	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	110	1 049	729	797	1 292	81	49	—	28
Preprimary school	—	59	35	27	45	7	13	—	—
Public school	—	49	30	27	23	—	13	—	—
Elementary or high school	87	859	630	714	1 006	64	25	—	28
Public school	87	832	630	702	993	64	25	—	28
College	23	131	64	56	241	10	11	—	—
Public college	23	120	60	56	184	—	11	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	530	2 347	1 714	2 249	2 960	129	121	—	87
Less than 9th grade	113	679	195	308	216	—	—	—	22
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	62	594	326	403	555	—	—	—	32
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	249	710	778	986	1 199	82	41	—	—
Some college, no degree	83	225	209	283	470	17	44	—	12
Associate degree	23	21	32	49	108	—	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree	—	93	121	151	283	30	25	—	16
Graduate or professional degree	—	25	53	69	129	—	11	—	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.0	45.8	69.6	68.4	74.0	100.0	100.0	—	37.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	5.0	10.2	9.8	13.9	23.3	29.8	—	24.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	616	411	279	203	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 000	1 996	1 993	1 774	1 463	1 844	1 614	—	1 944
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	2 953	2 094	2 090	1 810	3 370	1 313	—	1 000
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	1 491	3 586	2 635	3 318	4 354	215	206	—	119
Some house	439	2 589	1 565	2 324	2 646	154	19	—	108
Different house in United States	1 052	997	1 070	982	1 655	61	155	—	11
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	129	69	163	205	457	45	—	—	11
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	694	424	414	457	—	16	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	376	117	381	107	366	—	106	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	547	117	102	256	375	16	33	—	—
Abroad	—	—	—	12	53	—	32	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	—	—	463	3 282	232	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	154	2 148	232	—	—	—
Rural population	1 504	3 910	2 852	3 094	1 361	—	236	—	119
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	148	2 672	1 167	1 314	550	—	157	—	59
On farms	—	140	—	25	16	—	—	—	10
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	77	1 257	1 261	1 714	2 090	98	114	—	47
Car, truck, or van	42	1 188	1 217	1 669	2 015	98	81	—	47
Drove alone	25	922	1 017	1 514	1 757	98	71	—	47
Carpooled	17	266	200	155	258	—	10	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	2	10	7	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	—
Walked	35	43	15	6	30	—	17	—	—
Other means	—	6	11	19	9	—	11	—	—
Worked at home	—	20	16	10	29	—	5	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.37	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.07	1.00	1.07	—	1.00
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	11.4	23.5	28.3	20.9	19.8	19.9	8.2	—	21.2
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	47	65	160	99	10	23	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	77	372	355	413	619	28	16	—	22
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	494	465	594	734	22	26	—	15
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	103	129	168	282	7	34	—	10
All other times	—	221	231	369	327	31	10	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence	77	844	715	1 593	1 857	88	103	—	42
Pine Bluff city	14	335	280	1 044	1 003	44	38	—	24
White Hall city	—	—	17	64	216	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jefferson County	63	509	418	485	638	44	65	—	18
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	413	546	121	233	10	11	—	5
Little Rock city	—	89	355	66	81	10	—	—	5
North Little Rock city	—	11	48	20	17	—	—	—	—
Jacksonville city	—	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pulaski County	—	12	71	—	18	—	—	—	—
Saline County	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanoka city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lanoka County	—	133	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Stuttgart city	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Arkansas County	—	50	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Star City city	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lincoln County	—	2	3	—	22	—	—	—	—
Dumas city	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Desha County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	21	58	35	71	—	11	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County—Con.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 21.04 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons.....	152	786	1 174	1 119	25	2 020	2 776	3 242
Native.....	152	779	1 171	1 119	25	2 016	2 768	3 242
Foreign born.....	—	7	3	—	—	4	8	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over.....	152	731	1 123	1 042	25	1 880	2 670	3 069
In linguistically isolated households.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English.....	—	13	21	14	—	45	42	65
Do not speak English "very well".....	—	2	—	—	—	18	7	19
Speak Spanish.....	—	2	6	4	—	10	28	56
Do not speak English "very well".....	—	2	—	—	—	5	7	19
Linguistically isolated.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language.....	—	7	—	—	—	9	7	—
Do not speak English "very well".....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school.....	5	201	272	317	5	411	592	791
Preprimary school.....	—	13	22	9	—	20	12	10
Public school.....	—	13	8	9	—	9	—	10
Elementary or high school.....	—	165	199	268	5	347	426	681
Public school.....	—	162	186	268	5	311	419	620
College.....	5	23	51	40	—	44	154	100
Public college.....	5	23	51	40	—	44	123	87
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over.....	141	527	736	646	10	1 342	1 969	2 057
Less than 9th grade.....	—	110	198	88	—	69	308	257
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	6	136	105	186	—	148	404	325
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	30	177	259	233	—	644	741	833
Some college, no degree.....	92	72	78	96	10	225	349	208
Associate degree.....	—	3	5	8	—	58	8	70
Bachelor's degree.....	13	29	61	16	—	146	133	277
Graduate or professional degree.....	—	—	30	19	—	52	26	87
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	95.7	53.3	58.8	57.6	100.0	83.8	63.8	71.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	9.2	5.5	12.4	5.4	—	14.8	8.1	17.7
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years.....	—	500	495	235	—	519	575	431
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years.....	—	1 311	1 019	1 875	—	1 257	2 360	1 679
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years.....	1 500	4 524	2 526	2 292	—	1 693	1 976	2 139
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over.....	152	731	1 123	1 042	25	1 880	2 670	3 069
Some house.....	121	359	775	842	25	1 061	1 149	1 952
Different house in United States.....	31	364	342	200	—	804	1 512	1 117
Central city of this MSA/PMSA.....	—	39	44	54	—	380	305	319
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA.....	26	258	61	45	—	216	289	396
Different MSA/PMSA.....	—	40	67	49	—	75	395	220
Not in an MSA/PMSA.....	5	27	170	52	—	133	523	182
Abroad.....	—	8	6	—	—	15	9	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	876	11
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Rural population.....	152	786	1 174	1 119	25	2 020	1 900	3 231
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	72	560	608	290	—	451	556	1 211
On farms.....	—	78	153	103	—	52	7	31
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over.....	86	287	465	450	20	1 047	909	1 550
Car, truck, or van.....	86	250	418	445	20	1 034	909	1 498
Drove alone.....	46	188	376	379	20	887	692	1 409
Carpooled.....	40	62	42	66	—	147	217	89
Public transportation (including taxicab).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked.....	—	27	18	—	—	—	—	7
Other means.....	—	—	15	5	—	—	—	26
Worked at home.....	—	10	14	—	—	13	—	19
Persons per car, truck, or van.....	1.30	1.15	1.06	1.08	1.00	1.09	1.15	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes).....	39.3	17.1	19.4	21.2	25.0	27.4	24.0	21.1
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.....	21	24	42	45	—	72	96	43
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.....	39	57	141	129	—	326	227	347
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.....	21	121	150	154	20	343	338	655
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.....	—	33	25	15	—	173	57	167
All other times.....	5	42	73	107	—	120	191	319
Worked in MSA of residence.....	86	243	401	420	20	988	844	1 426
Pine Bluff city.....	40	34	199	342	5	704	656	1 147
White Hall city.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	17
Remainder of Jefferson County.....	46	209	202	78	15	284	183	262
Worked outside MSA of residence.....	—	44	64	30	—	59	65	124
Little Rock city.....	—	7	5	17	—	13	28	49
North Little Rock city.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Jacksonville city.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Pulaski County.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	12
Saline County.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Lonoke city.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lonoke County.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuttgart city.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Arkansas County.....	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Star City city.....	—	—	21	—	—	7	—	6
Remainder of Lincoln County.....	—	14	33	6	—	9	—	—
Dumas city.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Desha County.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Worked elsewhere.....	—	3	5	7	—	12	8	52

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jefferson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County						
	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 3.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	64 239	64 239	42 433	2 748	3 924	2 639	3 839	649	1 631	1 639
In labor force	37 160	37 160	24 503	1 900	2 521	1 619	1 924	351	1 032	902
Percent of persons 16 years and over	57.8	57.8	57.7	69.1	64.2	61.3	50.1	54.1	63.3	55.0
Civilian labor force	36 899	36 899	24 390	1 880	2 509	1 600	1 924	351	1 032	896
Employed	33 236	33 236	21 683	1 767	2 345	1 399	1 451	277	859	825
Unemployed	3 663	3 663	2 707	113	164	201	473	74	173	71
Percent of civilian labor force	9.9	9.9	11.1	6.0	6.5	12.6	24.6	21.1	16.8	7.9
Not in labor force	27 079	27 079	17 930	848	1 403	1 020	1 915	298	599	737
Institutionalized persons	2 888	2 888	808	—	—	—	—	—	—	235
Enrolled in school	3 986	3 986	3 085	84	269	90	918	15	69	85
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	9 372	9 372	6 796	363	428	344	536	196	157	191
Females 16 years and over	33 827	33 827	23 731	1 343	2 011	1 439	2 246	357	842	887
In labor force	17 375	17 375	12 097	775	1 130	693	1 051	183	446	454
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.4	51.4	51.0	57.7	56.2	48.2	46.8	51.3	53.0	51.2
Civilian labor force	17 344	17 344	12 085	775	1 130	686	1 051	183	446	454
Employed	15 405	15 405	10 571	739	1 046	591	796	133	356	409
Unemployed	1 939	1 939	1 514	36	84	95	255	50	90	45
Percent of civilian labor force	11.2	11.2	12.5	4.6	7.4	13.8	24.3	27.3	20.2	9.9
With own children under 6 years	5 365	5 365	3 827	163	293	264	268	21	160	166
In labor force	3 353	3 353	2 464	125	150	167	190	14	88	95
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 117	6 117	3 939	341	533	324	267	62	152	116
In labor force	4 585	4 585	3 018	250	383	187	184	62	113	96
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	7 124	7 124	5 117	274	360	295	371	25	194	233
All parents present in household in labor force	4 340	4 340	3 229	220	183	192	242	19	118	143
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	15 531	15 531	10 466	681	1 017	659	723	114	481	374
All parents present in household in labor force	10 459	10 459	7 196	445	714	391	465	107	347	214
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 252	6 252	4 026	174	439	227	831	36	222	137
Not enrolled in school	1 649	1 649	833	30	90	105	59	7	71	31
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 041	1 041	445	13	32	48	36	7	51	26
Not high school graduate	897	897	452	19	34	62	36	—	62	21
Employed	239	239	149	6	11	34	7	—	20	—
Unemployed	95	95	75	—	—	6	11	—	21	—
Not in labor force	555	555	220	13	23	22	18	—	21	21
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	33 236	33 236	21 683	1 767	2 345	1 399	1 451	277	859	825
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 274	3 274	2 156	147	276	111	87	13	59	103
Professional specialty occupations	3 947	3 947	2 769	162	308	61	231	—	51	175
Technicians and related support occupations	1 153	1 153	805	105	33	39	33	—	19	40
Sales occupations	3 824	3 824	2 731	208	140	158	25	79	92	92
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4 927	4 927	3 294	245	348	207	220	33	138	115
Private household occupations	223	223	168	—	15	6	14	—	—	8
Protective service occupations	975	975	683	35	50	51	39	—	61	10
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 666	3 666	2 713	159	192	184	307	54	88	110
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	954	954	654	14	37	9	15	19	68	31
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 868	3 868	2 060	287	339	209	120	68	96	43
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 047	3 047	1 877	192	168	173	71	33	96	45
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 805	1 805	981	167	178	144	86	—	67	29
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 573	1 573	1 060	67	74	65	70	23	37	24
Construction	2 084	2 084	1 103	134	229	95	40	16	59	39
Manufacturing	6 142	6 142	3 890	370	368	359	202	84	178	109
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 729	2 729	1 585	214	245	162	27	18	73	73
Wholesale and retail trade	6 621	6 621	4 392	409	410	323	324	61	135	152
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 491	1 491	1 041	62	127	26	47	—	48	41
Business and repair services	1 008	1 008	641	49	63	44	8	12	37	23
Professional and related services	8 167	8 167	6 025	324	556	214	604	46	163	251
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	33 236	33 236	21 683	1 767	2 345	1 399	1 451	277	859	825
Private wage and salary workers	24 055	24 055	15 547	1 318	1 587	1 111	869	214	701	527
Government workers	7 338	7 338	5 005	351	638	226	545	37	139	236
Local government workers	2 036	2 036	1 353	113	167	64	92	7	27	49
Self-employed workers	1 716	1 716	1 060	98	114	62	37	19	8	58
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	39 858	39 858	25 317	1 967	2 689	1 646	2 285	362	971	924
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	32 184	32 184	20 057	1 663	2 187	1 380	1 571	286	717	797
50 to 52 weeks	21 166	21 166	13 145	1 150	1 547	975	1 176	168	509	531
40 to 49 weeks	3 737	3 737	2 524	217	199	141	176	60	74	95
27 to 39 weeks	2 350	2 350	1 429	73	212	99	152	38	51	64
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	3 178	3 178	2 188	151	185	91	222	40	105	57
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	50 266	50 266	33 575	2 335	3 434	2 248	3 194	453	1 456	1 171
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 178	3 178	2 205	58	114	218	211	11	181	63
With a mobility limitation	1 343	1 343	980	44	84	129	73	11	91	6
In labor force	152	152	100	8	17	—	6	5	18	—
With a self-care limitation	2 506	2 506	1 757	28	60	146	172	—	126	63
With a work disability	5 237	5 237	3 719	196	352	285	232	104	199	106
In labor force	1 655	1 655	996	110	183	56	83	49	36	36
Prevented from working	3 146	3 146	2 413	66	132	225	119	48	153	50
No work disability	45 029	45 029	29 856	2 139	3 082	1 963	2 962	349	1 257	1 065
In labor force	33 907	33 907	22 353	1 740	2 276	1 524	1 753	302	978	829
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	10 824	10 824	7 937	393	478	372	645	196	175	227
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 740	2 740	2 011	61	92	116	203	54	49	90
With a mobility limitation	2 097	2 097	1 537	37	62	108	167	39	33	44
With a self-care limitation	1 736	1 736	1 259	55	73	36	141	32	26	67
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	3 742	3 742	2 777	134	183	167	193	36	87	109
Mean family income (dollars)	12 230	12 230	11 954	13 983	16 338	11 338	7 054	14 980	9 574	10 174
1 worker	6 822	6 822	4 588	276	548	333	320	42	198	136
Mean family income (dollars)	25 246	25 246	24 459	28 694	27 392	20 535	13 414	18 066	33 056	20 742
2 or more workers	11 527	11 527	7 291	646	772	536	382	95	267	309
Mean family income (dollars)	41 834	41 834	41 108	41 866	43 180	32 459	32 564	36 344	37 802	36 758

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County—Con.			Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County						
	Tract 20	Tract 21.03	Tract 21.04	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 6.99	Tract 9
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 787	3 835	2 993	79	379	2 488	3 745	497	5	2 613
In labor force	2 601	2 068	1 932	28	270	1 485	1 877	241	5	1 742
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.7	53.9	64.6	35.4	71.2	59.7	50.1	48.5	100.0	66.7
Civilian labor force	2 601	2 068	1 932	28	270	1 466	1 877	241	—	1 724
Employed	2 498	1 862	1 853	28	242	1 294	1 404	191	—	1 541
Unemployed	103	206	79	—	28	172	473	50	—	183
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	10.0	4.1	—	10.4	11.7	25.2	20.7	—	10.6
Not in labor force	1 186	1 767	1 061	51	109	1 003	1 868	256	—	871
Institutionalized persons	252	735	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	129	136	126	—	23	80	915	15	—	126
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	254	420	382	31	37	344	513	160	—	450
Females 16 years and over	1 935	1 820	1 535	44	209	1 356	2 199	289	—	1 540
In labor force	1 068	871	856	14	148	627	1 022	133	—	974
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.2	47.9	55.8	31.8	70.8	46.2	46.5	46.0	—	63.2
Civilian labor force	1 068	871	856	14	148	620	1 022	133	—	974
Employed	1 024	820	799	14	126	535	767	107	—	840
Unemployed	44	51	57	—	22	85	255	26	—	134
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	5.9	6.7	—	14.9	13.7	25.0	19.5	—	13.8
With own children under 6 years	341	246	214	6	34	240	268	21	—	188
In labor force	223	147	120	6	22	143	190	14	—	174
With own children 6 to 17 years only	358	301	300	8	19	289	255	62	—	296
In labor force	292	226	211	8	19	152	179	62	—	258
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	425	290	210	16	45	278	371	25	—	258
All parents present in household in labor force	255	175	108	16	30	175	242	19	—	244
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	837	693	724	8	37	590	695	114	—	677
All parents present in household in labor force	629	470	459	8	32	322	459	107	—	573
Persons 16 to 19 years	211	393	260	—	36	215	824	25	—	215
Not enrolled in school	29	107	76	—	21	105	55	7	—	62
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	67	24	—	4	48	32	7	—	16
Not high school graduate	6	92	47	—	4	62	32	—	—	10
Employed	6	25	37	—	4	34	7	—	—	10
Unemployed	—	8	—	—	—	6	11	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	59	10	—	—	22	14	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 498	1 862	1 853	28	242	1 294	1 404	191	—	1 541
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	443	156	218	12	28	111	71	5	—	113
Professional specialty occupations	391	202	237	—	26	61	222	—	—	196
Technicians and related support occupations	125	46	35	—	20	29	33	9	—	58
Sales occupations	324	250	234	8	37	128	158	20	—	206
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	364	270	322	—	49	175	220	28	—	357
Private household occupations	9	—	6	—	—	6	14	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	63	29	36	—	6	51	39	—	—	31
Service occupations, except protective and household	103	144	107	8	5	184	298	54	—	151
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	91	35	23	—	—	9	15	19	—	31
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	277	273	287	—	13	194	113	25	—	152
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	135	260	172	—	17	144	71	8	—	122
Transportation and material moving occupations	109	90	80	—	18	137	80	—	—	58
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	64	107	96	—	23	65	70	23	—	66
Construction	209	162	115	—	17	77	34	8	—	87
Manufacturing	533	440	392	—	29	330	195	19	—	246
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	229	126	203	—	35	139	27	18	—	177
Wholesale and retail trade	412	456	400	8	55	311	320	56	—	321
Finance, insurance, and real estate	193	63	103	6	8	26	42	—	—	86
Business and repair services	30	89	40	6	—	44	8	12	—	17
Professional and related services	543	347	419	8	86	191	590	38	—	383
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 498	1 862	1 853	28	242	1 294	1 404	191	—	1 541
Private wage and salary workers	1 973	1 397	1 375	20	151	1 013	838	141	—	1 149
Government workers	353	345	392	8	86	219	529	24	—	316
Local government workers	114	100	133	8	10	64	92	7	—	91
Self-employed workers	153	120	86	—	5	62	37	19	—	70
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 780	2 562	2 013	53	298	1 512	2 237	240	5	1 772
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 314	2 236	1 670	27	237	1 251	1 528	169	5	1 516
50 to 52 weeks	1 839	1 194	1 244	20	169	901	581	87	3	1 061
40 to 49 weeks	216	313	155	—	11	130	171	36	—	162
27 to 39 weeks	113	216	153	—	29	70	148	26	2	90
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	213	86	144	8	26	91	222	35	—	92
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 226	2 629	2 584	40	342	2 097	3 128	337	—	2 097
With a mobility or self-care limitation	50	323	105	—	8	218	211	6	—	105
With a mobility limitation	16	41	45	—	—	129	73	6	—	45
In labor force	—	21	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	5
With a self-care limitation	50	310	84	—	8	146	172	—	—	76
With a work disability	200	235	212	20	24	285	232	86	—	191
In labor force	81	144	91	—	12	56	83	31	—	49
Prevented from working	90	77	100	—	12	225	119	48	—	122
Not a work disability	3 026	2 394	2 372	20	318	1 812	2 896	251	—	1 906
In labor force	2 465	1 881	1 814	20	258	1 390	1 711	210	—	1 627
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	309	471	409	39	37	372	617	160	—	498
With a mobility or self-care limitation	63	134	87	—	11	116	203	54	—	111
With a mobility limitation	49	97	54	—	—	108	167	39	—	57
With a self-care limitation	21	84	67	—	11	36	141	32	—	81
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	72	151	189	7	14	167	187	36	—	149
Mean family income (dollars)	24 713	8 934	13 668	37 790	25 832	11 338	7 213	14 980	—	16 440
1 worker	354	309	297	8	41	311	303	42	—	296
Mean family income (dollars)	47 015	23 026	24 379	18 000	30 451	19 955	12 657	18 066	—	22 686
2 or more workers	1 021	665	707	21	85	491	370	66	—	520
Mean family income (dollars)	57 624	42 214	43 480	38 981	37 178	31 265	31 666	33 051	—	39 840

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.									
	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	52	1 467	378	2 968	2 550	1 736	2 447	2 830	3 033	
In labor force	13	823	179	1 585	1 087	1 109	1 392	1 902	1 766	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	25.0	56.1	47.4	53.4	42.6	63.9	56.9	67.2	58.2	
Civilian labor force	13	823	179	1 564	1 068	1 109	1 380	1 898	1 757	
Employed	13	614	155	1 275	927	1 002	1 264	1 802	1 684	
Unemployed	—	209	24	289	141	107	116	96	73	
Percent of civilian labor force	—	25.4	13.4	18.5	13.2	9.6	8.4	5.1	4.2	
Not in labor force	39	644	199	1 383	1 463	627	1 055	928	1 267	
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	97	162	—	—	—	62	
Enrolled in school	—	107	12	225	206	100	165	185	128	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	39	311	69	483	498	193	377	326	596	
Females 16 years and over	24	829	173	1 708	1 470	888	1 393	1 527	1 664	
In labor force	7	408	84	799	553	507	729	970	831	
Percent of females 16 years and over	29.2	49.2	48.6	46.8	37.6	57.1	52.3	63.5	49.9	
Civilian labor force	7	408	84	794	553	507	729	970	831	
Employed	7	320	79	627	444	441	679	901	789	
Unemployed	—	88	5	167	109	66	50	69	42	
Percent of civilian labor force	—	21.6	6.0	21.0	19.7	13.0	6.9	7.1	5.1	
With own children under 6 years	—	161	9	317	270	143	248	241	249	
In labor force	—	103	—	209	170	101	167	172	120	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7	162	47	311	251	144	253	335	160	
In labor force	7	139	41	224	141	100	187	300	119	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	221	14	475	352	201	368	345	283	
All parents present in household in labor force	—	130	—	305	227	137	223	230	128	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	7	435	140	995	815	342	717	755	453	
All parents present in household in labor force	7	340	106	626	466	192	448	612	260	
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	113	18	335	231	156	220	231	161	
Not enrolled in school	—	24	6	70	52	74	40	29	43	
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	17	6	46	44	23	27	14	24	
Not high school graduate	—	10	6	38	45	46	28	22	10	
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	23	7	15	5	
Unemployed	—	4	—	3	11	9	7	—	—	
Not in labor force	—	6	6	35	26	14	14	7	5	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	13	614	155	1 275	927	1 002	1 264	1 802	1 684	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	44	14	139	38	75	86	199	191	
Professional specialty occupations	—	98	25	113	120	62	111	256	265	
Technicians and related support occupations	—	44	—	21	18	77	43	110	78	
Sales occupations	7	38	15	83	59	48	132	281	298	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	36	8	165	91	218	139	258	265	
Private household occupations	—	26	—	—	37	—	7	8	6	
Protective service occupations	6	4	9	21	37	58	33	68	46	
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	104	42	272	186	86	265	202	104	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	12	—	17	11	11	16	4	11	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	59	10	108	63	119	138	159	163	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	73	14	165	152	155	131	140	102	
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	21	—	75	63	60	87	62	64	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	55	18	96	52	33	76	55	91	
Construction	—	19	15	69	40	50	35	95	57	
Manufacturing	—	119	17	232	217	274	259	299	292	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	33	—	58	55	46	80	157	166	
Wholesale and retail trade	7	95	20	259	141	186	208	371	400	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	11	12	42	19	38	21	93	87	
Business and repair services	—	9	10	29	17	102	47	49	38	
Professional and related services	—	235	34	372	274	164	397	496	447	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	13	614	155	1 275	927	1 002	1 264	1 802	1 684	
Private wage and salary workers	7	404	134	834	622	752	930	1 219	1 252	
Government workers	6	195	21	410	273	200	282	476	325	
Local government workers	6	61	4	109	90	54	103	109	92	
Self-employed workers	—	15	—	31	18	50	52	100	96	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	13	783	170	1 436	1 133	1 149	1 404	1 926	1 943	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	6	597	136	1 121	803	914	1 077	1 656	1 547	
50 to 52 weeks	6	278	100	717	514	556	671	1 114	1 119	
40 to 49 weeks	—	125	6	159	110	198	141	202	172	
27 to 39 weeks	—	66	10	40	72	68	81	116	90	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	7	57	14	128	116	103	178	159	156	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	13	1 119	295	2 267	1 813	1 446	2 021	2 424	2 261	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	90	7	189	193	94	167	148	105	
With a mobility limitation	—	53	7	70	78	40	74	55	71	
In labor force	—	—	7	4	11	—	6	—	6	
With a self-care limitation	—	61	7	182	169	59	130	113	88	
With a work disability	—	129	75	274	322	229	252	205	198	
In labor force	—	24	24	68	39	63	46	42	61	
Prevented from working	—	94	46	192	249	142	176	159	132	
Not a work disability	13	990	220	1 993	1 491	1 217	1 769	2 219	2 063	
In labor force	13	767	141	1 412	985	949	1 297	1 787	1 606	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	39	348	83	583	556	290	414	402	701	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	104	4	165	166	73	103	78	144	
With a mobility limitation	17	69	4	133	109	59	69	66	114	
With a self-care limitation	11	74	—	128	114	35	84	32	84	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	11	132	13	276	255	120	167	138	93	
Mean family income (dollars)	3 552	10 903	2 341	6 958	5 645	11 266	8 445	15 190	28 550	
1 worker	—	184	65	352	266	198	232	336	338	
Mean family income (dollars)	—	12 617	24 712	16 948	15 103	22 728	16 673	30 534	33 204	
2 or more workers	6	182	25	363	340	292	486	625	571	
Mean family income (dollars)	29 650	43 117	19 020	29 645	29 013	34 383	33 720	41 979	41 125	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.							
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 21.04 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 067	2 741	2 709	793	1 614	2 293	1 473	476
In labor force	1 925	1 398	1 543	496	882	1 487	982	286
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.8	51.0	57.0	62.5	54.6	64.8	66.7	60.1
Civilian labor force	1 925	1 398	1 543	496	876	1 487	982	286
Employed	1 718	1 252	1 477	378	805	1 428	912	277
Unemployed	207	146	66	118	71	59	70	9
Percent of civilian labor force	10.8	10.4	4.3	23.8	8.1	4.0	7.1	3.1
Not in labor force	1 142	1 343	1 166	297	732	806	491	190
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	235	252	—	—
Enrolled in school	163	203	107	35	80	109	78	23
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	540	498	644	93	191	126	202	75
Females 16 years and over	1 694	1 611	1 520	423	877	1 197	839	257
In labor force	977	775	682	203	449	599	468	138
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.7	48.1	44.9	48.0	51.2	50.0	55.8	53.7
Civilian labor force	977	775	682	203	449	599	468	138
Employed	868	693	652	132	404	576	441	129
Unemployed	109	82	30	71	45	23	27	9
Percent of civilian labor force	11.2	10.6	4.4	35.0	10.0	3.8	5.8	6.5
With own children under 6 years	320	307	177	98	166	201	144	19
In labor force	222	164	133	45	95	116	86	12
With own children 6 to 17 years only	316	230	188	61	116	226	152	51
In labor force	260	173	157	46	96	188	123	39
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	413	471	202	111	233	242	172	21
All parents present in household in labor force	266	264	141	57	143	129	113	10
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	867	762	434	243	374	495	399	112
All parents present in household in labor force	630	541	348	171	214	366	273	95
Persons 16 to 19 years	252	305	133	111	132	157	129	27
Not enrolled in school	59	63	9	47	31	—	29	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	32	42	2	27	26	—	8	—
Not high school graduate	25	34	—	38	21	—	14	7
Employed	6	5	—	20	—	—	6	7
Unemployed	7	—	—	9	—	—	8	—
Not in labor force	12	29	—	9	21	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 718	1 252	1 477	378	805	1 428	912	277
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	185	73	245	13	98	286	93	37
Professional specialty occupations	205	130	289	13	175	261	130	11
Technicians and related support occupations	43	59	44	5	40	55	19	—
Sales occupations	234	172	264	19	87	254	129	54
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	321	133	196	92	110	215	153	65
Private household occupations	13	30	4	—	8	9	—	—
Protective service occupations	48	63	30	44	10	47	9	23
Service occupations, except protective and household	188	208	81	39	110	33	86	7
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	38	29	19	44	26	60	6	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	174	109	128	45	43	124	109	12
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	126	140	73	31	45	31	111	26
Transportation and material moving occupations	40	43	34	15	29	40	34	21
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	103	63	70	18	24	13	33	13
Construction	63	89	83	25	34	116	77	13
Manufacturing	295	167	189	75	109	288	194	45
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	110	96	95	19	73	106	67	28
Wholesale and retail trade	389	268	295	31	147	254	191	59
Finance, insurance, and real estate	73	54	138	35	41	143	46	20
Business and repair services	40	25	82	18	23	6	59	—
Professional and related services	524	374	493	68	251	333	211	56
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 718	1 252	1 477	378	805	1 428	912	277
Private wage and salary workers	1 282	927	1 143	311	517	1 105	602	194
Government workers	366	284	209	67	231	207	200	71
Local government workers	91	80	85	5	49	72	58	13
Self-employed workers	58	41	125	—	53	106	110	12
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 947	1 429	1 617	445	904	1 592	985	324
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 563	1 068	1 295	347	787	1 273	846	288
50 to 52 weeks	1 055	688	963	241	526	1 015	528	232
40 to 49 weeks	237	115	114	49	95	126	143	22
27 to 39 weeks	74	119	81	15	64	52	99	17
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	163	181	182	43	57	133	37	—
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 449	2 174	1 892	691	1 146	1 873	1 249	401
With a mobility or self-care limitation	218	98	95	92	63	23	68	7
With a mobility limitation	62	36	65	46	6	16	41	7
In labor force	10	—	6	18	—	—	21	—
With a self-care limitation	199	85	50	64	63	23	55	7
With a work disability	247	269	177	101	106	137	113	47
In labor force	55	68	68	29	36	54	62	26
Prevented from working	171	192	92	62	50	66	51	13
No work disability	2 202	1 905	1 715	590	1 040	1 736	1 136	354
In labor force	1 792	1 270	1 302	458	809	1 391	898	260
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	618	567	817	102	227	168	224	75
With a mobility or self-care limitation	148	116	192	21	90	23	50	11
With a mobility limitation	137	97	176	12	44	18	37	5
With a self-care limitation	55	89	131	9	67	5	29	11
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	233	286	196	48	109	41	58	41
Mean family income (dollars)	10 107	6 726	31 468	10 492	10 174	27 789	4 673	11 910
1 worker	308	277	347	120	136	194	167	67
Mean family income (dollars)	14 129	16 380	58 591	20 619	20 742	50 645	20 726	26 064
2 or more workers	563	390	462	99	304	579	339	112
Mean family income (dollars)	40 382	42 163	66 710	35 405	36 730	62 738	43 796	41 622

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County								
	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.85	Tract 4.86	Tract 5.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 448	2 851	2 010	2 669	3 545	151	167	—	94
In labor force	77	1 456	1 340	1 872	2 251	134	125	—	47
Percent of persons 16 years and over	5.3	51.1	66.7	70.1	63.5	88.7	74.9	—	50.0
Civilian labor force	77	1 456	1 333	1 852	2 239	134	16	—	47
Employed	77	1 270	1 261	1 739	2 103	105	16	—	47
Unemployed	—	186	72	113	136	29	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	12.8	5.4	6.1	6.1	21.6	—	—	—
Not in labor force	1 371	1 395	670	797	1 294	17	42	—	47
Institutionalized persons	1 345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	170	71	84	246	10	4	—	3
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	612	207	332	391	—	—	—	23
Females 16 years and over	40	1 553	993	1 299	1 802	83	74	—	47
In labor force	14	644	554	761	982	66	32	—	29
Percent of females 16 years and over	35.0	41.5	55.8	58.6	54.5	79.5	43.2	—	61.7
Civilian labor force	14	644	551	761	982	66	16	—	29
Employed	14	544	525	725	920	56	16	—	29
Unemployed	—	100	26	36	62	10	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	15.5	4.7	4.7	6.3	15.2	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	28	239	194	157	259	—	27	—	—
In labor force	14	124	125	119	128	24	—	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	244	264	333	514	35	17	—	12
In labor force	—	176	188	242	364	35	11	—	5
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	27	360	267	258	315	17	34	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	13	160	156	204	153	17	—	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	29	763	640	673	980	69	33	—	28
All parents present in household in labor force	14	439	424	437	682	69	19	—	6
Persons 16 to 19 years	423	229	160	174	403	12	16	—	7
Not enrolled in school	365	36	60	30	69	—	12	—	4
Unemployed or not in labor force	365	29	21	13	28	—	—	—	4
Not high school graduate	175	13	31	19	30	—	—	—	4
Employed	—	3	19	6	7	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	175	10	10	13	23	—	—	—	4
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	77	1 270	1 261	1 739	2 103	105	16	—	47
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	14	75	120	135	248	—	—	—	16
Professional specialty occupations	—	75	113	162	282	—	—	—	9
Technicians and related support occupations	—	18	49	33	85	10	—	—	—
Sales occupations	—	80	122	200	208	12	6	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11	143	188	296	309	32	—	—	—
Private household occupations	—	24	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	52	34	25	35	44	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	156	12	151	187	—	10	—	9
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	197	11	14	37	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	167	271	287	326	15	—	—	7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	155	94	192	151	29	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	82	93	167	160	7	—	—	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	64	71	67	51	—	—	—	—
Construction	—	78	148	134	212	18	—	—	6
Manufacturing	—	254	183	370	339	29	—	—	7
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	85	161	214	210	23	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	—	216	266	401	355	12	11	—	4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14	23	48	56	119	—	—	—	5
Business and repair services	—	33	96	43	63	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	—	225	171	316	470	23	5	—	14
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	77	1 270	1 261	1 739	2 103	105	16	—	47
Private wage and salary workers	14	904	894	1 298	1 436	98	11	—	31
Government workers	63	223	276	343	552	7	—	—	16
Local government workers	—	101	44	105	157	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	—	121	89	98	109	—	5	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	910	1 557	1 408	1 914	2 391	134	144	—	48
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	744	1 261	1 176	1 636	1 950	129	115	—	43
50 to 52 weeks	226	834	871	1 130	1 378	74	100	—	34
40 to 49 weeks	—	147	116	217	188	11	5	—	5
27 to 39 weeks	124	70	53	73	183	29	—	—	4
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	72	134	79	143	159	—	—	—	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	103	2 154	1 783	2 295	3 092	151	58	—	66
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	176	81	58	106	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	84	39	44	84	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	14	2	8	17	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	134	49	28	52	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	—	266	164	176	328	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	94	45	110	171	—	—	—	—
Prevented from working	—	145	96	66	120	—	—	—	—
No work disability	103	1 888	1 619	2 119	2 764	151	58	—	66
In labor force	77	1 283	1 275	1 720	2 018	134	16	—	42
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	697	220	354	441	—	—	—	28
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	197	79	61	81	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	172	64	37	62	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	110	55	55	62	—	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	—	230	48	127	169	—	—	—	6
Mean family income (dollars)	—	11 579	12 403	12 671	15 552	—	—	—	2 100
1 worker	17	330	247	268	507	22	17	—	17
Mean family income (dollars)	17 000	16 721	27 175	29 013	27 145	28 732	46 824	—	26 898
2 or more workers	35	471	482	625	687	45	31	—	12
Mean family income (dollars)	30 131	39 294	38 697	41 963	43 923	45 485	25 615	—	60 263

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County—Con.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 21.04 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	152	579	904	838	25	1 494	2 362	2 517
In labor force	110	324	519	536	20	1 114	1 086	1 646
Percent of persons 16 years and over	72.4	56.0	57.4	64.0	80.0	74.6	46.0	65.4
Civilian labor force	110	324	519	536	20	1 114	1 086	1 646
Employed	86	287	465	481	20	1 070	950	1 576
Unemployed	24	37	54	55	—	44	136	70
Percent of civilian labor force	21.8	11.4	10.4	10.3	—	3.9	12.5	4.3
Not in labor force	42	255	385	302	5	380	1 276	871
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	735	—
Enrolled in school	—	37	56	34	5	20	58	103
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	36	91	167	64	—	128	218	307
Females 16 years and over	68	255	456	419	10	738	981	1 278
In labor force	50	105	203	243	5	469	403	718
Percent of females 16 years and over	73.5	41.2	44.5	58.0	50.0	63.6	41.1	56.2
Civilian labor force	50	105	203	243	5	469	403	718
Employed	26	77	176	224	5	448	379	670
Unemployed	24	28	27	19	—	21	24	48
Percent of civilian labor force	48.0	26.7	13.3	7.8	—	4.5	6.0	6.7
With own children under 6 years	—	56	55	62	—	140	102	195
In labor force	—	19	17	43	—	107	61	108
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	25	113	91	—	132	149	249
In labor force	—	11	89	67	—	104	103	172
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	74	82	83	—	183	118	189
All parents present in household in labor force	—	31	30	61	—	126	62	98
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	161	203	238	—	342	294	612
All parents present in household in labor force	—	34	139	176	—	263	197	364
Persons 16 to 19 years	11	34	90	111	5	54	264	233
Not enrolled in school	11	2	27	24	—	29	78	69
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	2	27	24	—	—	59	24
Not high school graduate	—	2	23	24	—	6	78	40
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	6	19	30
Unemployed	—	2	4	12	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	19	12	—	—	59	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	86	287	465	481	20	1 070	950	1 576
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8	30	20	46	5	157	63	181
Professional specialty occupations	—	7	64	38	—	130	72	226
Technicians and related support occupations	—	7	—	14	—	70	27	35
Sales occupations	5	11	13	60	5	70	121	180
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5	17	58	46	5	149	117	257
Private household occupations	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	6
Protective service occupations	—	4	32	17	—	16	20	13
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	21	38	49	—	70	58	100
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	125	80	24	5	31	29	15
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	43	9	40	51	—	153	164	275
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	25	5	55	65	—	104	149	146
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	36	37	52	—	69	56	59
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	5	28	19	—	51	74	83
Construction	8	6	52	34	5	93	85	102
Manufacturing	65	8	56	103	—	245	246	347
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	14	26	54	—	123	59	175
Wholesale and retail trade	5	37	49	104	5	158	265	341
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	22	13	—	50	17	83
Business and repair services	—	6	13	19	—	24	30	40
Professional and related services	8	18	88	95	—	210	136	363
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	86	287	465	481	20	1 070	950	1 576
Private wage and salary workers	73	195	310	390	10	868	795	1 181
Government workers	13	45	106	72	5	146	145	321
Local government workers	—	18	32	22	—	42	42	120
Self-employed workers	—	47	43	8	5	47	10	74
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	122	365	548	526	20	1 188	1 577	1 689
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	117	303	460	370	10	1 041	1 390	1 382
50 to 52 weeks	81	206	312	268	5	824	666	1 012
40 to 49 weeks	24	33	49	25	—	90	170	133
27 to 39 weeks	12	10	13	36	—	61	117	136
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	5	33	30	62	—	80	49	144
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	116	448	719	765	25	1 353	1 380	2 183
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	24	54	89	—	27	255	98
With a mobility limitation	5	11	13	45	—	—	—	38
In labor force	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
With a self-care limitation	—	24	41	62	—	27	255	77
With a work disability	18	29	89	98	—	63	122	165
In labor force	18	10	30	7	—	27	82	65
Prevented from working	—	19	59	91	—	24	26	87
No work disability	98	419	630	667	25	1 290	1 258	2 018
In labor force	92	275	471	520	20	1 074	983	1 554
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	36	131	185	73	—	141	247	334
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	17	66	28	—	40	84	76
With a mobility limitation	—	11	53	21	—	31	60	49
With a self-care limitation	—	13	38	17	—	16	55	56
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	—	22	52	39	—	31	93	148
Mean family income (dollars)	—	15 562	11 052	8 444	—	20 645	11 591	14 155
1 worker	—	92	107	78	—	160	142	230
Mean family income (dollars)	—	18 375	21 860	52 191	—	42 613	25 732	23 888
2 or more workers	29	102	181	168	5	442	326	595
Mean family income (dollars)	43 839	55 266	48 691	39 214	38 480	50 925	40 569	43 830

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County						
		Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 3.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	29 955	29 955	20 806	1 345	1 791	1 328	1 457	289	713	789
Less than \$5,000	4 154	4 154	3 280	74	91	181	402	54	119	98
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 902	3 902	3 028	125	140	190	285	62	94	120
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 234	3 234	2 399	103	138	133	207	30	63	81
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5 642	5 642	3 886	321	388	264	267	41	143	156
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 417	4 417	2 885	220	318	288	118	27	90	133
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 363	4 363	2 636	249	388	144	103	44	81	85
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 175	3 175	1 995	200	281	122	54	23	92	96
\$75,000 to \$99,999	586	586	363	43	42	6	14	—	16	14
\$100,000 or more	482	482	334	10	5	—	7	8	15	6
Median (dollars)	21 322	21 322	19 143	27 533	29 121	21 129	11 166	14 531	21 555	22 637
Mean (dollars)	27 246	27 246	25 626	31 493	32 164	23 102	16 264	22 389	27 916	25 533
Families	22 091	22 091	14 656	1 056	1 503	1 036	895	173	552	554
Median income (dollars)	26 360	26 360	24 442	32 188	31 747	23 915	14 413	22 171	23 723	23 462
Males 15 years and over, with income	26 982	26 982	16 563	1 330	1 768	1 107	1 291	265	671	686
Median income (dollars)	16 129	16 129	15 632	20 291	20 847	17 338	5 945	11 480	16 213	13 966
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.3	48.3	46.7	55.0	53.5	58.4	25.6	38.9	55.1	41.8
Median income (dollars)	25 072	25 072	24 768	26 341	30 099	21 118	16 780	27 031	23 816	26 827
Females 15 years and over, with income	27 177	27 177	19 422	1 036	1 569	1 093	1 800	313	601	792
Median income (dollars)	7 350	7 350	7 210	9 634	8 707	6 835	4 461	6 815	4 880	7 470
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.9	29.9	27.8	40.3	38.4	30.1	15.8	20.8	23.1	30.8
Median income (dollars)	14 980	14 980	14 920	15 104	17 315	15 304	11 349	14 583	13 750	13 854
Per capita income (dollars)	9 852	9 852	9 530	11 470	11 431	8 627	5 288	9 412	9 234	9 637
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	29 955	29 955	20 806	1 345	1 791	1 328	1 457	289	713	789
With earnings	22 142	22 142	14 821	1 101	1 523	1 009	1 012	176	540	591
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 539	29 539	27 792	32 710	32 179	24 776	17 225	29 254	32 922	28 203
With Social Security income	9 299	9 299	6 961	357	462	374	543	122	169	198
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 920	6 920	6 881	6 770	7 562	6 811	5 419	7 518	5 484	7 771
With public assistance income	3 585	3 585	2 825	68	121	154	335	42	115	124
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 593	2 593	2 547	1 657	2 260	3 687	2 669	1 294	1 266	2 406
With retirement income	4 051	4 051	2 946	198	259	138	243	50	42	58
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 464	8 464	8 591	7 013	11 092	9 235	6 237	4 634	4 258	5 819
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	31 697	31 697	30 372	34 885	34 156	25 222	20 216	27 461	31 651	27 596
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 408	30 408	28 188	38 343	32 799	26 367	19 083	29 981	29 859	22 716
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 931	32 931	32 451	31 643	35 642	23 782	21 218	26 255	33 997	32 880
Married-couple families (dollars)	37 046	37 046	37 590	36 078	36 706	28 255	29 106	32 421	34 765	33 872
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 346	37 346	37 508	40 025	36 992	28 995	29 542	46 305	29 892	30 742
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 782	36 782	37 660	32 355	36 443	27 263	28 714	28 565	40 352	36 510
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 332	13 332	12 668	19 202	21 320	12 429	11 680	13 652	11 488	10 909
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 779	10 779	9 876	19 684	17 746	14 273	9 108	16 975	12 072	8 393
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 872	16 872	16 594	18 686	27 996	9 791	14 344	7 893	10 452	16 333
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	22 091	22 091	14 656	1 056	1 503	1 036	895	173	552	554
Householder worked in 1989	16 220	16 220	10 338	858	1 214	815	575	115	393	408
With related children under 18 years	11 995	11 995	8 074	535	828	606	543	71	349	314
With related children under 5 years	4 971	4 971	3 539	158	269	234	243	16	168	163
Married-couple families	16 658	16 658	10 145	962	1 246	828	428	115	410	398
Householder worked in 1989	13 039	13 039	7 732	790	1 003	681	303	78	325	314
With related children under 18 years	8 194	8 194	4 912	467	622	474	220	29	235	182
With related children under 5 years	3 301	3 301	2 066	139	247	176	88	4	109	96
Female householder, no husband present	4 581	4 581	3 886	60	195	175	401	41	111	142
Householder worked in 1989	2 566	2 566	2 162	39	152	106	245	26	53	80
With related children under 18 years	3 350	3 350	2 861	47	144	132	304	31	91	123
With related children under 5 years	1 496	1 496	1 352	6	9	58	141	12	44	67
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	9 739	9 739	7 395	361	389	365	710	191	266	264
Nonfamily householder	7 864	7 864	6 150	289	288	292	562	116	161	235
65 years and over	3 848	3 848	2 977	111	78	136	284	112	54	96
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	81 244	81 244	55 162	3 651	5 090	3 554	3 945	778	2 213	1 936
Persons under 18 years	23 618	23 618	16 324	1 006	1 418	992	1 240	147	698	638
Related children under 18 years	23 552	23 552	16 281	999	1 412	979	1 240	147	691	638
Related children 5 to 17 years	17 449	17 449	11 898	744	1 084	721	933	122	524	437
Persons 65 years and over	10 824	10 824	7 937	393	478	372	645	196	175	227
Persons 75 years and over	4 485	4 485	3 426	135	116	143	294	89	70	100
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	4 257	4 257	3 361	77	129	228	375	31	127	148
Percent below poverty level	19.3	19.3	22.9	7.3	8.6	22.0	41.9	17.9	23.0	26.7
Householder worked in 1989	1 791	1 791	1 378	28	84	121	173	13	26	60
With related children under 18 years	3 082	3 082	2 544	43	92	145	281	18	100	136
With related children under 5 years	1 609	1 609	1 362	8	14	63	131	12	59	100
Married-couple families	1 682	1 682	1 074	64	72	123	86	8	48	53
Householder worked in 1989	705	705	419	15	49	81	28	—	21	16
With related children under 18 years	936	936	628	30	45	81	50	—	29	41
With related children under 5 years	482	482	334	8	14	38	8	—	15	33
Female householder, no husband present	2 396	2 396	2 138	13	57	98	256	23	63	95
Householder worked in 1989	1 017	1 017	897	13	35	33	139	13	5	44
With related children under 18 years	2 056	2 056	1 840	13	47	64	225	18	63	95
With related children under 5 years	1 084	1 084	992	—	—	25	117	12	44	67
Unrelated individuals	3 815	3 815	2 844	84	121	144	388	90	129	48
Nonfamily householder	2 789	2 789	2 151	48	71	106	280	54	71	42
65 years and over	1 816	1 816	1 297	40	31	84	164	83	41	34
Persons	19 410	19 410	15 283	336	559	829	1 850	215	686	658
Percent below poverty level	23.9	23.9	27.7	9.2	11.0	23.3	46.9	27.6	31.0	34.0
Persons under 18 years	7 554	7 554	6 221	114	187	250	706	51	267	384
Related children under 18 years	7 488	7 488	6 178	107	181	237	706	51	260	384
Related children 5 to 17 years	5 302	5 302	4 356	84	162	186	525	32	209	245
Persons 65 years and over	3 069	3 069	2 190	86	75	160	269	107	72	49
Persons 75 years and over	1 531	1 531	1 105	52	28	85	120	53	24	15
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	9 729	9 729	7 893	121	201	441	888	40	392	251
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	24 399	24 399	18 853	496	797	1 019	2 183	297	814	733
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	38 263	38 263	28 121	1 103	1 404	1 805	2 737	390	1 205	1 058

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jefferson County—Con.			Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County						
	Tract 20	Tract 21.03	Tract 21.04	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 6.99	Tract 9
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 649	1 417	1 345	56	199	1 252	1 405	233	—	1 297
Less than \$5,000	58	207	90	13	6	181	396	54	—	83
\$5,000 to \$9,999	18	163	112	7	38	190	279	50	—	116
\$10,000 to \$14,999	51	135	124	—	25	127	201	30	—	183
\$15,000 to \$24,999	192	172	206	16	28	244	261	41	—	327
\$25,000 to \$34,999	207	281	273	—	17	279	102	27	—	214
\$35,000 to \$49,999	467	241	272	13	56	123	103	16	—	185
\$50,000 to \$74,999	469	169	223	7	29	102	49	15	—	170
\$75,000 to \$99,999	85	43	34	—	—	6	7	—	—	13
\$100,000 or more	102	6	11	—	—	—	7	—	—	6
Median (dollars)	44 292	26 712	28 940	20 000	26 042	20 298	10 772	11 420	—	22 368
Mean (dollars)	50 092	28 358	32 043	24 099	29 147	22 221	15 781	17 375	—	27 168
Families	1 447	1 125	1 193	36	140	969	860	144	—	965
Median income (dollars)	46 911	30 485	31 101	38 214	37 917	22 649	14 012	20 263	—	26 764
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 799	1 771	1 334	35	149	1 039	1 246	181	5	994
Median income (dollars)	28 382	14 310	21 389	21 042	20 104	16 994	5 935	11 020	9 583	18 592
Percent year-round full-time workers	67.1	44.0	60.3	17.1	65.8	59.8	25.5	23.8	60.0	50.0
Median income (dollars)	35 750	27 545	27 883	21 250	27 188	20 802	16 742	18 281	13 125	24 476
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 522	1 469	1 163	—	190	1 027	1 764	251	—	1 322
Median income (dollars)	14 819	6 755	9 099	5 682	9 700	6 418	4 356	4 984	—	10 537
Percent year-round full-time workers	41.5	28.2	37.8	31.8	37.4	27.3	14.9	17.5	—	42.2
Median income (dollars)	18 413	14 312	14 016	19 688	20 673	15 000	11 131	13 214	—	15 802
Per capita income (dollars)	17 136	9 604	11 308	12 826	12 788	8 376	5 126	6 802	10 800	10 114
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 649	1 417	1 345	56	199	1 252	1 405	233	—	1 297
With earnings	1 497	1 082	1 059	36	179	933	972	120	—	1 014
Mean earnings (dollars)	49 204	31 967	35 212	18 369	28 143	23 825	16 622	22 841	—	27 436
With Social Security income	295	411	284	42	40	366	515	122	—	374
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 287	6 190	8 492	5 151	4 644	6 803	5 458	7 518	—	10 121
With public assistance income	45	118	51	13	6	154	329	42	—	123
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 738	2 092	2 428	284	143	3 687	2 633	1 294	—	2 465
With retirement income	203	156	218	14	17	138	232	50	—	166
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 749	5 054	6 885	13 330	18 998	9 235	6 287	4 634	—	9 016
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	53 391	32 477	34 002	34 087	34 073	24 201	19 652	24 163	—	30 965
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 713	34 366	36 082	27 857	26 819	24 694	18 024	29 981	—	32 240
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 362	30 776	32 557	38 051	39 204	23 632	21 114	20 460	—	29 919
Married-couple families (dollars)	55 173	36 671	34 579	38 683	37 516	27 218	28 663	28 571	—	34 871
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 202	40 266	37 012	41 000	32 903	27 265	27 989	46 305	—	38 559
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 477	33 568	32 962	38 051	40 437	27 158	29 294	21 304	—	32 115
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	32 810	12 351	20 853	18 000	27 048	11 262	11 680	13 652	—	18 043
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 494	9 166	23 245	18 000	13 228	12 438	9 108	16 975	—	15 267
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 222	15 382	17 131	—	35 843	9 791	14 344	7 893	—	21 134
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 447	1 125	1 193	36	140	969	860	144	—	965
Householder worked in 1989	1 305	899	927	29	119	748	552	86	—	719
With related children under 18 years	778	580	519	14	58	548	530	71	—	491
With related children under 5 years	340	225	188	6	32	209	243	16	—	171
Married-couple families	1 335	924	1 142	28	98	774	393	86	—	741
Householder worked in 1989	1 231	763	888	21	84	627	280	49	—	554
With related children under 18 years	715	436	486	6	38	429	207	29	—	344
With related children under 5 years	319	175	188	6	32	158	88	4	—	106
Female householder, no husband present	53	162	46	8	36	162	401	41	—	224
Householder worked in 1989	34	104	34	8	29	93	245	26	—	165
With related children under 18 years	24	118	28	8	14	119	304	31	—	147
With related children under 5 years	9	50	—	—	—	51	141	12	—	65
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	279	470	197	20	81	356	693	106	—	387
Nonfamily householder	202	292	152	20	59	283	545	89	—	332
65 years and over	65	169	67	20	6	136	278	76	—	124
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 715	3 946	3 838	103	447	3 322	3 826	626	—	3 524
Persons under 18 years	1 277	1 016	958	24	82	906	1 212	147	—	1 004
Related children under 18 years	1 277	1 016	958	24	82	893	1 212	147	—	1 004
Related children 5 to 17 years	924	775	770	8	43	652	905	122	—	777
Persons 65 years and over	309	471	409	39	37	372	617	160	—	498
Persons 75 years and over	77	222	187	20	20	143	288	77	—	154
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	22	160	105	—	12	228	363	31	—	93
Percent below poverty level	1.5	14.2	8.8	—	8.6	23.5	42.2	21.5	—	9.6
Householder worked in 1989	13	78	41	—	12	121	167	13	—	67
With related children under 18 years	13	101	38	—	12	145	275	18	—	70
With related children under 5 years	—	52	13	—	7	63	131	12	—	33
Married-couple families	10	66	105	—	7	123	74	8	—	29
Householder worked in 1989	6	38	41	—	7	81	22	—	—	17
With related children under 18 years	6	21	38	—	7	81	44	—	—	13
With related children under 5 years	—	21	13	—	7	38	8	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	87	—	—	5	98	256	23	—	64
Householder worked in 1989	—	40	—	—	5	33	139	13	—	50
With related children under 18 years	—	73	—	—	5	64	225	18	—	57
With related children under 5 years	—	31	—	—	—	25	117	12	—	33
Unrelated individuals	73	232	70	13	41	144	388	66	—	82
Nonfamily householder	47	134	38	13	24	106	280	54	—	61
65 years and over	28	82	21	13	6	84	164	59	—	22
Persons	124	755	400	13	79	829	1 796	191	—	392
Percent below poverty level	2.6	19.1	10.4	12.6	17.7	25.0	46.9	30.5	—	11.1
Persons under 18 years	12	238	98	—	18	250	684	51	—	148
Related children under 18 years	12	238	98	—	18	237	684	51	—	148
Related children 5 to 17 years	12	152	81	—	11	186	503	32	—	107
Persons 65 years and over	42	116	102	13	6	160	263	83	—	44
Persons 75 years and over	22	66	52	13	—	85	120	53	—	21
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	63	393	258	—	17	441	873	40	—	167
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	215	976	587	13	93	1 019	2 129	273	—	787
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	586	1 576	1 246	20	152	1 743	2 666	349	—	1 312

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.									
	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	36	708	225	1 467	1 208	890	1 135	1 429	1 709	
Less than \$5,000	19	147	66	330	338	113	218	95	244	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	11	150	79	260	258	110	136	174	268	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	112	51	266	151	150	149	123	77	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	112	13	280	221	182	239	230	368	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6	79	—	172	90	146	191	313	264	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	44	8	105	114	106	151	233	208	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	43	—	45	36	83	20	219	223	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	16	—	—	—	—	15	34	26	
\$100,000 or more	—	5	8	9	—	—	16	8	31	
Median (dollars)	5 000	12 669	7 089	12 662	10 206	17 596	16 920	28 264	22 162	
Mean (dollars)	9 249	19 856	13 524	16 728	15 121	22 789	21 202	30 436	27 504	
Families	17	498	103	991	861	610	885	1 099	1 002	
Median income (dollars)	5 000	15 242	8 107	14 059	13 482	23 182	21 426	33 031	31 698	
Males 15 years and over, with income	17	571	172	1 000	915	814	916	1 172	1 309	
Median income (dollars)	6 932	9 577	4 853	9 911	8 275	14 859	11 984	20 530	20 661	
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.3	26.6	33.1	41.9	34.4	44.5	36.6	50.7	51.0	
Median income (dollars)	21 250	16 000	12 768	16 088	19 042	22 679	21 864	27 195	26 956	
Females 15 years and over, with income	24	737	153	1 299	1 121	777	1 157	1 242	1 437	
Median income (dollars)	4 265	5 124	5 691	6 001	4 840	6 904	5 610	9 818	7 765	
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	17.1	28.1	22.9	17.8	25.0	29.0	41.9	31.5	
Median income (dollars)	—	8 929	10 938	13 149	11 270	14 057	14 348	17 287	14 961	
Per capita income (dollars)	5 684	6 911	6 034	5 612	5 280	9 202	6 908	11 356	12 750	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	36	708	225	1 467	1 208	890	1 135	1 429	1 709	
With earnings	6	462	143	975	684	686	808	1 139	1 193	
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 650	21 369	13 991	18 743	19 830	23 155	24 265	32 190	29 318	
With Social Security income	30	307	101	502	488	287	389	409	648	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 410	6 798	3 660	6 174	5 328	6 728	5 629	6 816	7 012	
With public assistance income	19	199	87	258	147	60	200	60	123	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	932	2 198	1 944	2 561	2 219	2 931	3 277	2 944	2 259	
With retirement income	—	126	4	161	221	142	149	219	280	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	6 512	1 872	5 443	4 794	8 543	6 386	8 824	11 197	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	12 763	23 309	20 507	18 817	17 795	26 052	24 482	35 116	37 286	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 650	21 156	10 340	17 569	16 167	20 204	27 050	36 122	33 582	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	3 552	25 463	33 611	20 465	19 465	30 636	21 586	34 137	39 883	
Married-couple families (dollars)	12 763	31 506	48 921	26 369	23 501	30 220	30 070	37 737	40 397	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 650	39 092	38 025	24 627	26 994	26 284	35 902	41 045	37 823	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	3 552	24 979	52 149	28 767	20 381	32 686	23 608	34 737	42 055	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	10 297	5 968	10 360	8 999	14 890	14 946	19 336	17 178	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	6 728	5 910	9 156	5 537	11 054	12 736	16 594	13 035	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	15 830	6 191	11 899	15 071	22 218	18 132	23 801	21 813	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	17	498	103	991	861	610	885	1 099	1 002	
Householder worked in 1989	6	253	63	581	477	392	582	884	815	
With related children under 18 years	6	311	65	666	529	280	564	574	442	
With related children under 5 years	—	139	6	294	245	121	235	200	223	
Married-couple families	17	240	35	525	426	418	546	900	863	
Householder worked in 1989	6	147	28	387	257	282	399	719	695	
With related children under 18 years	6	132	15	322	218	161	332	438	354	
With related children under 5 years	—	44	—	155	83	87	120	144	173	
Female householder, no husband present	—	227	63	435	347	163	293	163	125	
Householder worked in 1989	—	93	30	173	158	95	160	129	106	
With related children under 18 years	—	171	50	328	257	112	216	118	79	
With related children under 5 years	—	87	6	123	149	34	115	46	41	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	19	287	158	641	453	360	261	392	794	
Nonfamily householder	19	210	122	476	347	280	250	330	707	
65 years and over	19	117	54	170	227	95	117	126	371	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	59	2 112	514	4 226	3 463	2 244	3 453	3 794	3 673	
Persons under 18 years	7	707	154	1 532	1 195	548	1 145	1 100	768	
Related children under 18 years	7	707	154	1 525	1 184	543	1 145	1 100	768	
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	504	149	1 120	890	372	829	818	529	
Persons 65 years and over	39	348	83	583	556	290	414	402	701	
Persons 75 years and over	31	172	51	265	228	59	199	139	299	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	11	186	70	422	330	154	199	117	72	
Percent below poverty level	64.7	37.3	68.0	42.6	38.3	25.2	22.5	10.6	7.2	
Householder worked in 1989	—	66	41	174	92	84	56	52	52	
With related children under 18 years	—	150	50	343	260	131	146	69	52	
With related children under 5 years	—	86	6	171	123	53	71	37	39	
Married-couple families	11	48	6	123	77	57	68	57	37	
Householder worked in 1989	—	9	6	81	6	15	25	17	23	
With related children under 18 years	—	30	—	92	43	42	56	19	28	
With related children under 5 years	—	19	—	74	12	26	10	9	21	
Female householder, no husband present	—	138	59	273	228	97	125	60	35	
Householder worked in 1989	—	57	30	77	79	69	31	35	29	
With related children under 18 years	—	120	50	235	199	89	90	50	24	
With related children under 5 years	—	67	6	81	111	27	61	28	18	
Unrelated individuals	8	120	90	310	281	87	151	130	294	
Nonfamily householder	8	88	54	186	202	59	140	99	264	
65 years and over	8	57	42	71	146	28	88	36	179	
Persons	28	793	348	2 059	1 545	634	988	481	525	
Percent below poverty level	47.5	37.5	67.7	48.7	44.6	28.3	28.6	12.7	14.3	
Persons under 18 years	—	369	133	918	695	260	407	151	99	
Related children under 18 years	—	369	133	911	684	255	407	151	99	
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	236	128	643	539	168	304	100	47	
Persons 65 years and over	28	108	52	177	239	40	171	79	185	
Persons 75 years and over	20	44	28	82	117	8	78	30	106	
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	20	439	152	1 047	1 010	249	522	198	151	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	39	1 005	371	2 388	1 827	768	1 189	661	731	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	39	1 422	436	3 110	2 516	1 103	2 315	1 191	1 364	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.							
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 21.04 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 670	1 409	1 486	345	784	916	705	242
Less than \$5,000	255	337	74	67	98	26	114	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	224	271	128	55	120	12	71	21
\$10,000 to \$14,999	266	159	125	28	81	20	46	29
\$15,000 to \$24,999	323	260	264	67	156	84	119	51
\$25,000 to \$34,999	197	137	182	58	133	103	111	64
\$35,000 to \$49,999	246	143	309	28	80	211	122	32
\$50,000 to \$74,999	119	84	173	30	96	327	92	33
\$75,000 to \$99,999	17	9	95	5	14	70	30	6
\$100,000 or more	23	9	136	7	6	63	—	—
Median (dollars)	17 228	12 736	33 810	17 446	22 539	50 170	25 195	26 667
Mean (dollars)	23 304	19 641	46 716	22 510	25 450	54 665	29 083	30 391
Families	1 104	953	1 005	267	549	814	564	220
Median income (dollars)	21 917	17 733	39 494	16 793	23 301	53 885	29 444	27 024
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 164	918	1 122	339	671	1 055	554	205
Median income (dollars)	16 148	11 758	26 677	13 281	14 010	31 031	23 571	20 521
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.8	42.7	56.9	57.2	42.0	66.3	60.3	64.9
Median income (dollars)	21 102	22 010	32 788	21 667	26 987	40 267	28 462	29 792
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 472	1 268	1 251	280	787	907	692	220
Median income (dollars)	9 509	6 450	11 684	3 787	7 549	16 014	8 494	9 000
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.1	23.3	26.0	14.8	31.0	34.8	28.0	45.0
Median income (dollars)	14 946	12 125	17 260	15 250	13 854	19 273	15 231	17 560
Per capita income (dollars)	9 074	7 098	21 289	7 628	9 660	18 088	10 246	12 319
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 670	1 409	1 486	345	784	916	705	242
With earnings	1 140	820	1 070	273	586	835	561	186
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 133	26 211	41 448	25 339	28 117	52 956	32 306	32 289
With Social Security income	569	472	599	72	198	146	216	69
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 058	6 526	9 461	5 534	7 771	8 424	5 733	8 493
With public assistance income	150	270	66	80	124	27	82	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 065	2 753	4 256	889	2 406	3 682	2 184	—
With retirement income	247	132	330	19	58	118	71	52
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 736	5 374	14 739	3 922	5 819	10 484	5 072	6 813
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	26 668	24 034	57 034	24 281	27 497	58 096	32 942	31 347
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 634	20 631	53 825	17 689	22 716	54 061	35 389	29 561
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 920	27 402	58 817	32 862	32 773	63 313	30 678	32 180
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 903	32 935	63 981	35 318	33 814	59 608	39 551	32 537
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 865	33 057	63 217	28 057	30 742	55 753	42 385	32 264
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 950	32 859	64 385	41 704	36 463	64 425	36 677	32 634
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 059	9 853	15 020	8 917	10 909	46 550	9 605	21 154
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 038	8 469	7 948	8 024	8 393	25 931	4 472	21 750
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 630	12 597	22 210	10 623	16 333	56 066	12 208	19 008
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	1 104	953	1 005	267	549	814	564	220
Householder worked in 1989	790	583	727	164	403	749	456	160
With related children under 18 years	648	566	379	171	314	459	318	70
With related children under 5 years	354	288	160	93	163	192	129	20
Married-couple families	687	566	863	156	393	758	435	197
Householder worked in 1989	522	367	654	119	309	704	380	142
With related children under 18 years	368	255	303	73	182	421	227	52
With related children under 5 years	196	102	134	42	96	187	89	20
Female householder, no husband present	353	340	121	96	142	19	104	23
Householder worked in 1989	204	181	60	38	80	13	58	18
With related children under 18 years	247	280	76	83	123	6	74	18
With related children under 5 years	132	173	26	44	67	—	40	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	674	491	504	156	264	130	146	22
Nonfamily householder	566	456	481	78	235	102	141	22
65 years and over	304	233	259	24	96	32	71	22
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 286	3 892	3 293	1 094	1 911	2 706	1 998	596
Persons under 18 years	1 330	1 326	666	354	638	737	604	138
Related children under 18 years	1 330	1 319	666	354	638	737	604	138
Related children 5 to 17 years	935	919	502	264	437	524	469	123
Persons 65 years and over	618	567	817	102	227	168	224	75
Persons 75 years and over	328	260	355	30	100	39	143	26
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	287	318	90	92	148	16	102	20
Percent below poverty level	26.0	33.4	9.0	34.5	27.0	2.0	18.1	9.1
Householder worked in 1989	115	91	44	14	60	7	42	8
With related children under 18 years	213	250	73	80	136	7	64	—
With related children under 5 years	127	180	43	53	100	—	27	—
Married-couple families	90	91	40	21	53	4	30	20
Householder worked in 1989	17	20	22	9	16	—	18	8
With related children under 18 years	41	53	23	9	41	—	6	—
With related children under 5 years	19	26	17	9	33	—	6	—
Female householder, no husband present	190	214	50	63	95	—	65	—
Householder worked in 1989	91	64	22	5	44	—	24	—
With related children under 18 years	165	190	50	63	95	—	51	—
With related children under 5 years	101	147	26	44	67	—	21	—
Unrelated individuals	163	219	53	72	48	28	56	—
Nonfamily householder	110	203	53	34	42	15	56	—
65 years and over	43	119	40	24	34	7	27	—
Persons	1 173	1 396	356	502	658	61	396	40
Percent below poverty level	27.4	35.9	10.8	45.9	34.4	2.3	19.8	6.7
Persons under 18 years	503	619	149	229	384	6	148	—
Related children under 18 years	503	612	149	229	384	6	148	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	346	367	98	183	245	6	107	—
Persons 65 years and over	94	186	69	45	49	21	61	17
Persons 75 years and over	44	129	45	7	15	9	45	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	748	835	173	278	251	43	226	13
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 374	1 703	449	550	733	130	523	98
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 192	2 367	819	683	1 058	209	880	175

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County								
	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.85	Tract 4.86	Tract 5.02 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	63	1 363	957	1 289	1 592	76	48	—	52
Less than \$5,000	—	280	69	61	85	—	—	—	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	232	98	118	102	—	—	—	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	173	64	103	113	6	—	—	6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	46	257	211	305	360	20	15	—	6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	147	189	220	301	9	21	—	16
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17	159	190	236	332	21	6	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	74	106	193	252	20	—	—	5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	11	26	43	42	—	6	—	7
\$100,000 or more	—	30	4	10	5	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	20 486	14 861	26 304	28 059	29 258	36 071	28 500	—	25 455
Mean (dollars)	24 121	22 209	29 815	31 814	32 541	37 618	33 126	—	29 321
Families	52	1 031	777	1 020	1 363	67	48	—	35
Median income (dollars)	21 250	18 443	30 951	32 125	31 461	47 589	28 500	—	17 292
Males 15 years and over, with income	882	1 179	969	1 295	1 619	68	93	—	45
Median income (dollars)	5 678	11 350	19 358	20 245	20 929	30 132	21 683	—	10 208
Percent year-round full-time workers	24.0	47.0	59.6	56.1	52.3	36.8	90.3	—	28.9
Median income (dollars)	18 250	17 792	25 870	26 433	30 225	35 547	22 024	—	37 679
Females 15 years and over, with income	28	1 201	781	992	1 379	66	57	—	36
Median income (dollars)	11 250	4 734	8 277	9 797	8 539	16 375	4 659	—	14 444
Percent year-round full-time workers	50.0	22.7	37.5	40.7	38.5	74.2	28.1	—	58.3
Median income (dollars)	21 250	13 393	14 648	14 750	16 913	17 375	9 318	—	26 250
Per capita income (dollars)	6 129	7 646	10 078	11 431	11 301	12 241	10 803	—	11 797
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	63	1 363	957	1 289	1 592	76	48	—	52
With earnings	63	928	793	1 065	1 344	76	48	—	40
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 333	25 686	31 586	33 195	32 717	36 446	30 092	—	31 872
With Social Security income	—	511	192	315	422	8	5	—	28
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	5 905	7 260	6 986	7 839	7 200	1 426	—	4 708
With public assistance income	—	296	66	55	115	—	—	—	6
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	2 819	4 749	1 981	2 371	—	—	—	4 632
With retirement income	—	137	94	184	242	—	—	—	11
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	4 607	9 362	6 533	10 537	—	—	—	5 172
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	25 838	25 886	33 410	34 914	34 164	39 984	33 126	—	34 087
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 131	27 277	31 683	38 639	33 276	41 336	34 961	—	52 241
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 000	24 879	35 983	31 374	35 182	31 274	25 174	—	23 359
Married-couple families (dollars)	25 838	30 077	34 317	36 000	36 637	43 117	33 126	—	34 087
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 131	34 001	33 242	40 012	37 270	45 485	34 961	—	52 241
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 000	27 436	36 609	32 090	36 036	31 274	25 174	—	23 359
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	11 374	18 592	19 386	20 024	26 972	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	6 700	17 804	20 270	18 306	26 972	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	15 199	19 439	18 686	24 244	—	—	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	52	1 031	777	1 020	1 363	67	48	—	35
Householder worked in 1989	52	659	667	829	1 095	67	48	—	23
With related children under 18 years	35	520	485	521	770	58	39	—	13
With related children under 5 years	17	258	142	152	237	25	17	—	—
Married-couple families	52	793	663	934	1 148	54	48	—	35
Householder worked in 1989	52	569	592	769	919	54	48	—	23
With related children under 18 years	35	355	418	461	584	45	39	—	13
With related children under 5 years	17	177	133	133	215	18	17	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	200	83	52	159	13	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	72	44	31	123	13	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	137	56	39	130	13	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	74	9	6	9	7	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	11	386	239	341	308	9	—	—	17
Nonfamily householder	11	332	180	269	229	9	—	—	17
65 years and over	—	243	109	91	72	—	—	—	6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	159	3 899	2 852	3 548	4 643	232	175	—	119
Persons under 18 years	56	1 158	928	982	1 336	86	73	—	28
Related children under 18 years	56	1 158	925	975	1 330	86	73	—	28
Related children 5 to 17 years	43	845	708	736	1 041	69	43	—	28
Persons 65 years and over	—	697	220	354	441	—	—	—	28
Persons 75 years and over	—	299	112	115	96	—	—	—	6
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	315	96	77	117	—	—	—	12
Percent below poverty level	—	30.6	12.4	7.5	8.6	—	—	—	34.3
Householder worked in 1989	—	118	64	28	72	—	—	—	6
With related children under 18 years	—	206	62	43	80	—	—	—	6
With related children under 5 years	—	124	30	8	7	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	—	185	72	64	65	—	—	—	12
Householder worked in 1989	—	72	55	15	42	—	—	—	6
With related children under 18 years	—	90	41	30	38	—	—	—	6
With related children under 5 years	—	54	21	8	7	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	114	24	13	52	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	39	9	13	30	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	102	21	13	42	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	63	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	—	247	105	71	80	—	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	—	209	73	35	47	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	—	191	56	27	25	—	—	—	—
Persons	—	1 406	409	323	480	—	—	—	54
Percent below poverty level	—	36.1	14.3	9.1	10.3	—	—	—	45.4
Persons under 18 years	—	486	131	114	169	—	—	—	22
Related children under 18 years	—	486	128	107	163	—	—	—	22
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	318	78	84	151	—	—	—	22
Persons 65 years and over	—	328	65	73	69	—	—	—	6
Persons 75 years and over	—	165	36	39	28	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	550	165	121	184	—	—	—	15
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	1 754	565	483	704	—	—	—	54
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	61	2 572	1 221	1 083	1 252	62	40	—	71

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County—Con.							
	Troct 6 (pt.)	Troct 7	Troct 8	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Troct 19.02 (pt.)	Troct 20 (pt.)	Troct 21.03 (pt.)	Troct 21.04 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	56	304	428	368	5	733	712	1 103
Less than \$5,000	—	35	77	52	—	32	93	84
\$5,000 to \$9,999	12	31	47	39	—	6	92	91
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	64	56	35	—	31	89	95
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	60	84	76	—	108	53	155
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	60	54	32	—	104	170	209
\$35,000 to \$49,999	28	29	36	53	5	256	119	240
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8	6	45	62	—	142	77	190
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	9	12	11	—	15	13	28
\$100,000 or more	8	10	17	8	—	39	6	11
Median (dollars)	37 353	16 310	18 125	22 955	38 750	39 583	28 136	29 321
Mean (dollars)	43 252	28 076	29 504	32 984	38 480	44 377	27 639	32 405
Families	29	216	340	285	5	633	561	973
Median income (dollars)	41 023	25 172	21 750	27 344	38 750	41 308	30 928	31 875
Males 15 years and over, with income	84	322	426	332	15	744	1 217	1 129
Median income (dollars)	25 000	13 152	13 264	18 800	13 750	25 156	11 233	21 563
Percent year-round full-time workers	71.4	52.5	50.0	53.0	33.3	68.4	36.6	59.4
Median income (dollars)	30 109	14 452	21 780	27 500	21 250	30 516	26 429	27 758
Females 15 years and over, with income	62	180	312	321	5	615	777	943
Median income (dollars)	17 604	7 708	5 449	5 911	6 250	13 375	5 393	9 152
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.9	20.6	29.8	28.7	—	51.2	28.3	36.2
Median income (dollars)	16 250	14 464	13 068	13 654	—	17 154	12 463	13 185
Per capita income (dollars)	20 162	11 164	10 707	10 803	7 696	15 740	9 141	11 122
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	56	304	428	368	5	733	712	1 103
With earnings	56	247	333	267	5	662	521	873
Mean earnings (dollars)	42 995	24 380	31 161	40 676	38 300	44 470	31 601	35 835
With Social Security income	—	99	102	97	—	149	195	215
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	6 613	7 876	5 446	—	8 153	6 696	8 492
With public assistance income	—	16	66	35	—	18	36	51
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	2 033	3 339	2 127	—	1 323	1 883	2 428
With retirement income	—	42	36	23	—	85	85	166
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	14 401	11 929	4 536	—	11 117	5 038	6 907
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	43 839	35 509	34 491	38 555	38 480	47 341	32 010	34 602
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	20 523	32 092	41 203	—	45 624	33 307	37 172
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 839	45 423	36 780	35 067	38 480	48 908	30 873	32 659
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 839	37 522	38 543	34 425	38 480	49 346	34 109	35 005
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	23 148	34 664	30 810	—	46 901	38 047	37 623
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 839	45 935	42 164	39 312	38 480	51 682	31 170	33 049
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	16 823	10 335	27 939	—	25 132	17 275	20 551
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	7 024	17 478	43 947	—	29 677	12 899	25 935
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	36 421	1 932	9 645	—	22 318	31 027	16 410
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	29	216	340	285	5	633	561	973
Householder worked in 1989	29	163	250	229	5	556	443	767
With related children under 18 years	—	90	182	178	—	319	262	449
With related children under 5 years	—	56	41	75	—	148	96	168
Married-couple families	29	195	292	254	5	577	489	945
Householder worked in 1989	29	152	233	206	5	527	383	746
With related children under 18 years	—	76	157	162	—	294	209	434
With related children under 5 years	—	44	28	67	—	132	86	168
Female householder, no husband present	—	21	37	15	—	34	58	23
Householder worked in 1989	—	11	12	15	—	21	46	16
With related children under 18 years	—	14	20	8	—	18	44	10
With related children under 5 years	—	12	8	—	—	9	10	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	85	88	102	110	—	149	324	175
Nonfamily householder	27	88	88	83	—	100	151	130
65 years and over	36	66	42	30	—	33	98	45
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	152	786	1 174	1 119	25	2 009	1 948	3 242
Persons under 18 years	—	235	296	344	—	540	412	820
Related children under 18 years	—	235	296	337	—	540	412	820
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	180	245	260	—	400	306	647
Persons 65 years and over	36	131	185	73	—	141	247	334
Persons 75 years and over	12	37	64	40	—	38	79	161
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	25	70	35	—	6	58	85
Percent below poverty level	—	11.6	20.6	12.3	—	.9	10.3	8.7
Householder worked in 1989	—	9	29	12	—	6	36	33
With related children under 18 years	—	18	22	20	—	6	37	38
With related children under 5 years	—	18	16	6	—	—	25	13
Married-couple families	—	15	41	27	—	6	36	85
Householder worked in 1989	—	2	23	12	—	6	20	33
With related children under 18 years	—	8	16	20	—	6	15	38
With related children under 5 years	—	8	16	6	—	—	15	13
Female householder, no husband present	—	10	23	—	—	—	22	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	7	6	—	—	—	16	—
With related children under 18 years	—	10	6	—	—	—	22	—
With related children under 5 years	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	—
Unrelated individuals	24	46	50	57	—	45	176	70
Nonfamily householder	—	46	43	37	—	32	78	38
65 years and over	24	46	36	17	—	21	55	21
Persons	24	188	277	184	—	63	359	360
Percent below poverty level	15.8	23.9	23.6	16.4	—	3.1	18.4	11.1
Persons under 18 years	—	96	83	38	—	6	90	98
Related children under 18 years	—	96	83	31	—	6	90	98
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	73	62	26	—	6	45	81
Persons 65 years and over	24	54	72	27	—	21	55	85
Persons 75 years and over	—	33	28	17	—	13	21	46
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	54	201	114	—	20	167	245
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	24	324	347	264	—	85	453	489
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	41	482	591	522	—	377	696	1 071

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jefferson County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jefferson County			
	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.03	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 21.03
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	47 979	47 979	26 154	3 105	1 299	749	3 267
Native	47 703	47 703	25 932	3 100	1 294	715	3 261
Foreign born	276	276	222	5	5	34	6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	19	19	19	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	45 066	45 066	24 593	2 898	1 185	718	3 100
Speak a language other than English	885	885	520	30	17	13	48
Do not speak English "very well"	205	205	118	—	4	—	7
In linguistically isolated households	25	25	25	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	9 867	9 867	4 811	731	256	128	712
Preprimary school	506	506	309	13	9	5	24
Public school	270	270	147	13	9	5	—
Elementary or high school	7 714	7 714	3 588	618	217	94	504
Public school	7 353	7 353	3 388	611	217	89	497
College	1 647	1 647	914	100	30	29	184
Public college	1 388	1 388	767	84	25	17	153
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	32 707	32 707	18 717	1 960	802	568	2 300
Less than 9th grade	3 190	3 190	1 767	344	91	90	202
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5 791	5 791	3 315	631	157	76	425
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	12 752	12 752	6 729	725	310	186	936
Some college, no degree	5 247	5 247	3 170	155	161	112	384
Associate degree	840	840	484	29	24	12	16
Bachelor's degree	3 482	3 482	2 290	52	27	75	277
Graduate or professional degree	1 405	1 405	962	24	32	17	60
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.5	72.5	72.8	50.3	69.1	70.8	72.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.9	14.9	17.4	3.9	7.4	16.2	14.7
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 310	1 310	1 223	1 394	1 486	767	1 419
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	45 066	45 066	24 593	2 898	1 185	718	3 100
Same house	27 490	27 490	15 123	1 636	771	380	1 674
Different house in United States	17 340	17 340	9 364	1 262	414	312	1 400
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	6 460	6 460	4 514	705	135	163	443
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 867	3 867	1 279	217	50	27	349
Different MSA/PMSA	3 414	3 414	1 917	201	89	67	179
Not in an MSA/PMSA	3 599	3 599	1 654	139	140	55	429
Abroad	236	236	106	—	—	26	26
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	21 642	21 642	11 731	1 220	544	349	1 442
Car, truck, or van	20 747	20 747	11 188	1 161	503	345	1 418
Drove alone	18 471	18 471	10 110	1 023	439	321	1 198
Carpooled	2 276	2 276	1 078	138	64	24	220
Public transportation	53	53	34	—	—	—	—
Other means	509	509	286	45	33	—	12
Worked at home	333	333	223	14	8	4	12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.3	19.3	16.7	16.9	19.6	13.7	21.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	19 501	19 501	10 979	1 180	489	336	1 357
Central city	14 318	14 318	9 112	907	374	274	1 077
Outside central city	5 183	5 183	1 867	273	115	62	280
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 141	2 141	752	40	55	13	85
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	38 215	38 215	21 444	2 337	1 039	636	2 665
In labor force	23 406	23 406	12 667	1 398	632	363	1 649
Employed	21 905	21 905	11 915	1 238	564	352	1 490
Unemployed	1 334	1 334	694	141	68	5	159
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	5.7	5.5	10.2	10.8	1.4	9.6
Females 16 years and over	19 668	19 668	11 686	1 255	505	363	1 277
Employed	9 394	9 394	5 352	496	206	163	614
Unemployed	652	652	370	66	32	5	39
With own children under 6 years	2 728	2 728	1 494	210	89	40	181
In labor force	1 646	1 646	922	121	36	25	114
With own children 6 to 17 years only	3 301	3 301	1 553	269	84	14	223
In labor force	2 412	2 412	1 181	148	61	14	165
Persons 16 to 19 years	2 743	2 743	1 306	190	126	21	213
Not enrolled in school	846	846	405	105	37	—	42
Unemployed or not in labor force	401	401	164	48	29	—	8
Not high school graduate	434	434	179	62	28	—	33
Employed	193	193	103	34	8	—	25
Unemployed	42	42	28	6	12	—	8
Not in labor force	199	199	48	22	8	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	25 239	25 239	13 431	1 445	650	376	1 860
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	20 882	20 882	11 047	1 198	476	326	1 614
50 to 52 weeks	14 867	14 867	7 993	873	325	217	965
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	29 925	29 925	16 055	1 966	900	406	2 062
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 424	1 424	798	196	57	25	189
With a mobility limitation	760	760	484	123	33	6	18
In labor force	81	81	33	—	—	—	6
With a self-care limitation	981	981	535	130	30	25	183
With a work disability	3 021	3 021	1 828	270	68	50	187
In labor force	1 161	1 161	565	56	11	20	122
Prevented from working	1 636	1 636	1 141	210	57	30	51
No work disability	26 904	26 904	14 227	1 696	832	356	1 875
In labor force	21 165	21 165	11 355	1 303	612	332	1 492
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	6 900	6 900	4 868	352	139	122	335
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 503	1 503	1 026	116	23	28	70
With a mobility limitation	1 184	1 184	810	108	23	20	54
With a self-care limitation	887	887	578	36	—	13	47

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County							
	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 17
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 112	852	1 413	813	2 527	2 720	1 932	620
Native	2 105	846	1 406	813	2 527	2 711	1 927	620
Foreign born	7	6	7	—	—	9	5	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 003	817	1 342	729	2 364	2 588	1 802	592
Speak a language other than English	61	11	19	43	56	27	17	16
Do not speak English "very well"	18	7	—	—	6	13	5	9
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	364	101	234	214	505	449	279	65
Preprimary school	20	—	29	8	39	63	26	—
Public school	13	—	29	—	15	24	12	—
Elementary or high school	284	95	150	199	366	290	196	51
Public school	250	95	150	191	355	265	166	51
College	60	6	55	7	100	96	57	14
Public college	42	6	55	7	70	83	57	8
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 535	687	1 019	483	1 754	2 034	1 441	478
Less than 9th grade	142	114	164	15	148	129	99	21
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	255	179	289	55	348	290	250	51
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	651	250	382	232	650	638	585	214
Some college, no degree	315	57	102	71	282	463	287	111
Associate degree	17	8	44	29	39	62	9	—
Bachelor's degree	121	64	38	74	202	334	117	42
Graduate or professional degree	34	15	—	7	85	118	94	39
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.1	57.4	55.5	85.5	71.7	79.4	75.8	84.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.1	11.5	3.7	16.8	16.4	22.2	14.6	16.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 357	1 355	1 465	1 631	1 064	1 176	1 069	748
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 003	817	1 342	729	2 364	2 588	1 802	592
Some house	1 429	492	900	408	1 560	1 535	1 160	423
Different house in United States	574	325	435	321	804	1 053	636	169
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	258	107	239	116	300	517	310	127
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	78	96	63	81	99	112	91	—
Different MSA/PMSA	79	60	52	106	177	292	131	9
Not in an MSA/PMSA	159	62	81	18	228	132	104	33
Abroad	—	—	7	—	—	—	6	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	957	271	728	409	1 147	1 281	875	242
Car, truck, or van	921	239	665	379	1 117	1 236	842	231
Drove alone	834	205	596	362	1 008	1 109	707	227
Carpooled	87	34	69	17	109	127	135	4
Public transportation	6	5	—	—	—	—	10	—
Other means	23	21	27	12	19	9	10	5
Worked at home	7	6	36	18	11	36	13	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.2	13.8	18.3	20.4	16.7	16.7	16.2	12.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	878	244	684	351	1 069	1 232	805	236
Central city	742	237	565	289	896	1 064	679	208
Outside central city	136	7	119	62	173	168	126	28
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	79	27	44	58	78	49	70	6
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 739	742	1 237	558	2 035	2 303	1 638	571
In labor force	1 051	305	789	439	1 222	1 343	935	261
Employed	976	266	742	419	1 164	1 302	883	242
Unemployed	68	34	47	8	54	41	52	19
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	11.3	6.0	1.9	4.4	3.1	5.6	7.3
Females 16 years and over	981	448	607	299	1 093	1 266	922	327
Employed	490	148	307	213	546	638	417	126
Unemployed	51	8	23	—	35	21	27	12
With own children under 6 years	84	23	70	69	129	177	94	31
In labor force	75	6	53	57	74	93	71	15
With own children 6 to 17 years only	154	27	60	93	151	112	103	33
In labor force	127	27	42	68	120	91	94	27
Persons 16 to 19 years	122	21	98	45	129	114	84	46
Not enrolled in school	53	6	37	—	29	37	33	16
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	—	9	—	14	24	18	16
Not high school graduate	10	—	17	—	22	10	11	9
Employed	10	—	8	—	15	5	6	—
Unemployed	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	7	5	5	9
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 100	332	834	467	1 249	1 474	978	293
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	929	252	646	407	1 096	1 197	807	221
50 to 52 weeks	671	182	410	277	769	917	566	151
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 320	352	975	525	1 632	1 685	1 081	372
With a mobility or self-care limitation	57	35	45	7	99	58	46	25
With a mobility limitation	39	7	35	7	48	53	22	16
In labor force	5	—	—	—	—	6	10	—
With a self-care limitation	28	35	10	—	71	41	38	25
With a work disability	166	68	178	57	163	163	124	30
In labor force	40	24	41	35	12	44	43	6
Prevented from working	106	44	122	22	147	114	60	24
No work disability	1 154	284	797	468	1 469	1 522	957	342
In labor force	975	224	651	392	1 137	1 216	830	255
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	412	323	262	21	399	607	557	199
With a mobility or self-care limitation	72	77	45	7	78	129	139	17
With a mobility limitation	25	63	31	7	66	99	128	17
With a self-care limitation	64	50	30	—	32	76	50	17

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.				Remainder of Jefferson County			
	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 8	Tract 21.03 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 843	553	724	1 311	640	1 501	556	1 956
Native	2 773	548	690	1 305	640	1 498	553	1 956
Foreign born	70	5	34	6	—	3	3	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 714	502	693	1 227	627	1 387	533	1 873
Speak a language other than English	79	9	13	14	—	35	6	34
Do not speak English "very well"	14	4	—	—	—	2	—	7
In linguistically isolated households	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	493	74	123	280	29	306	99	432
Preprimary school	42	—	5	12	—	12	22	12
Public school	31	—	5	—	—	2	8	—
Elementary or high school	300	52	89	227	29	240	73	277
Public school	237	52	84	227	29	224	60	270
College	151	22	29	41	—	54	4	143
Public college	129	17	17	41	—	47	4	112
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 256	369	558	900	245	1 037	402	1 400
Less than 9th grade	64	45	90	68	91	204	56	134
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	206	34	76	173	17	239	66	252
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	761	150	186	316	100	378	184	620
Some college, no degree	513	87	102	140	37	131	54	244
Associate degree	79	16	12	8	—	15	5	8
Bachelor's degree	414	11	75	161	—	52	31	116
Graduate or professional degree	219	26	17	34	—	18	6	26
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.0	78.6	70.3	73.2	55.9	57.3	69.7	72.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.1	10.0	16.5	21.7	—	6.8	9.2	10.1
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 085	1 400	793	1 186	2 000	1 239	1 358	1 581
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 714	502	693	1 227	627	1 387	533	1 873
Same house	1 793	252	355	776	162	995	376	898
Different house in United States	894	250	312	434	465	392	151	966
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	513	99	163	190	89	32	10	253
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	52	5	27	103	—	249	36	246
Different MSA/PMSA	191	48	67	48	80	52	22	131
Not in an MSA/PMSA	138	98	55	93	296	59	83	336
Abroad	27	—	26	17	—	—	6	9
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 306	247	329	666	66	640	278	776
Car, truck, or van	1 235	206	325	642	31	612	247	776
Drove alone	1 164	162	301	593	14	532	242	605
Carpooled	71	44	24	49	17	80	5	171
Public transportation	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	36	33	—	12	35	26	25	—
Worked at home	27	8	4	12	—	2	6	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.5	17.3	13.0	18.4	11.7	21.0	18.5	24.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 239	209	316	630	66	456	241	727
Central city	1 068	160	269	507	14	171	123	570
Outside central city	171	49	47	123	52	285	118	157
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	67	38	13	36	—	184	37	49
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 433	474	611	1 026	584	1 178	442	1 639
In labor force	1 344	283	343	702	66	688	290	947
Employed	1 311	247	332	673	66	644	278	817
Unemployed	33	36	5	29	—	44	12	130
Percent of civilian labor force	2.5	12.7	1.5	4.1	—	6.4	4.1	13.7
Females 16 years and over	1 365	231	353	565	40	600	208	712
Employed	568	76	158	305	14	223	95	309
Unemployed	21	20	5	15	—	35	5	24
With own children under 6 years	151	40	40	89	28	87	20	92
In labor force	107	6	25	53	14	38	6	61
With own children 6 to 17 years only	136	25	14	101	—	61	47	122
In labor force	105	21	14	83	—	37	37	82
Persons 16 to 19 years	109	48	16	75	131	49	15	138
Not enrolled in school	9	17	—	23	131	3	—	19
Unemployed or not in labor force	2	9	—	8	131	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	8	—	14	87	3	—	19
Employed	—	8	—	6	—	3	—	19
Unemployed	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 455	285	356	735	417	770	326	1 125
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 159	242	316	650	344	644	276	964
50 to 52 weeks	873	167	212	432	103	467	211	533
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 658	391	381	861	92	913	353	1 201
With a mobility or self-care limitation	72	31	25	24	—	54	26	165
With a mobility limitation	65	7	6	18	—	34	13	—
In labor force	6	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	27	24	25	18	—	39	13	165
With a work disability	168	24	50	65	—	111	44	122
In labor force	68	11	20	40	—	55	18	82
Prevented from working	92	13	30	25	—	41	26	26
No work disability	1 490	367	331	796	92	802	309	1 079
In labor force	1 107	272	312	640	66	594	261	852
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	775	83	122	165	—	265	89	170
With a mobility or self-care limitation	177	12	28	5	—	55	32	65
With a mobility limitation	161	12	20	—	—	55	27	54
With a self-care limitation	116	—	13	5	—	20	13	42

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jefferson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County			
	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.03	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 21.03
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	21 905	21 905	11 915	1 238	564	352	1 490
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2 552	2 552	1 533	100	46	52	123
Professional specialty occupations	2 517	2 517	1 454	54	32	53	175
Technicians and related support occupations	726	726	424	29	12	9	31
Sales occupations	2 854	2 854	1 865	113	34	64	208
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3 585	3 585	2 103	168	126	86	227
Private household occupations	50	50	29	6	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	538	538	312	44	10	4	20
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 555	1 555	831	178	40	9	105
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	668	668	237	9	61	11	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 014	3 014	1 327	202	91	29	231
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 866	1 866	918	147	48	27	213
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 175	1 175	495	130	34	8	82
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	805	805	387	58	30	—	69
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	18 525	18 525	11 116	1 173	451	321	1 070
Less than \$5,000	1 193	1 193	808	153	30	12	59
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1 739	1 739	1 209	162	42	45	107
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 778	1 778	1 143	125	34	23	123
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3 744	3 744	2 278	239	102	85	130
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3 220	3 220	1 871	274	70	87	236
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 377	3 377	1 741	118	81	25	223
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2 552	2 552	1 480	96	72	38	154
\$75,000 to \$99,999	490	490	282	6	5	6	38
\$100,000 or more	432	432	304	—	15	—	—
Median (dollars)	27 164	27 164	25 533	21 032	26 620	24 531	29 680
Mean (dollars)	33 065	33 065	32 438	22 862	34 623	26 517	31 889
Families	13 902	13 902	7 709	901	371	182	886
Median income (dollars)	32 296	32 296	32 100	24 375	31 250	27 083	32 148
Per capita income (dollars)	13 022	13 022	13 974	8 664	12 320	11 931	11 313
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	18 525	18 525	11 116	1 173	451	321	1 070
With earnings	14 427	14 427	8 201	901	366	249	883
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 875	33 875	33 042	24 210	38 040	26 103	33 864
With Social Security income	5 786	5 786	4 099	346	117	103	295
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 892	7 892	7 899	6 596	6 713	9 126	6 729
With public assistance income	940	940	651	121	30	9	21
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 659	2 659	2 663	3 763	1 269	1 995	989
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	37 994	37 994	38 945	25 266	37 402	28 858	35 083
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 388	37 388	38 348	25 885	36 758	29 429	36 548
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 916	39 916	41 764	27 377	34 307	30 200	36 099
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 413	39 413	41 381	27 091	29 121	30 391	38 032
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 639	19 639	18 770	13 825	20 896	19 578	23 104
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 941	17 941	15 795	17 683	24 320	16 680	14 742
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	13 902	13 902	7 709	901	371	182	886
Householder worked in 1989	11 015	11 015	5 843	707	296	143	741
With related children under 18 years	6 405	6 405	3 245	497	199	68	413
With related children under 5 years	2 566	2 566	1 421	181	101	39	177
Married-couple families	12 346	12 346	6 685	749	333	159	821
Householder worked in 1989	9 969	9 969	5 198	608	258	125	681
With related children under 18 years	5 539	5 539	2 735	408	168	53	380
With related children under 5 years	2 297	2 297	1 222	138	88	34	169
Female householder, no husband present	1 214	1 214	834	126	30	23	47
Householder worked in 1989	780	780	503	78	30	18	42
With related children under 18 years	691	691	435	89	23	15	28
With related children under 5 years	210	210	181	43	5	5	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	5 572	5 572	3 856	337	156	168	320
Nonfamily householder	4 623	4 623	3 407	272	80	139	184
65 years and over	2 321	2 321	1 783	116	37	57	104
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	46 581	46 581	25 641	3 088	1 299	647	2 933
Persons under 18 years	10 990	10 990	5 333	810	343	121	666
Related children under 18 years	10 961	10 961	5 320	797	343	121	666
Related children 5 to 17 years	8 063	8 063	3 772	597	229	90	499
Persons 65 years and over	6 900	6 900	4 868	352	139	122	335
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	1 141	1 141	700	181	44	11	60
Percent below poverty level	8.2	8.2	9.1	20.1	11.9	6.0	6.8
Householder worked in 1989	556	556	299	101	17	—	38
With related children under 18 years	646	646	382	117	25	11	21
With related children under 5 years	345	345	236	63	11	11	15
Married-couple families	823	823	459	117	39	6	54
Householder worked in 1989	409	409	202	81	12	—	32
With related children under 18 years	408	408	208	81	20	6	15
With related children under 5 years	229	229	131	38	6	6	15
Female householder, no husband present	301	301	224	64	5	—	6
Householder worked in 1989	140	140	90	20	5	—	6
With related children under 18 years	231	231	167	36	5	5	6
With related children under 5 years	116	116	105	25	5	5	—
Unrelated individuals	1 414	1 414	905	127	69	18	105
Nonfamily householder	1 018	1 018	743	97	25	12	44
65 years and over	732	732	517	75	24	12	30
Persons	4 871	4 871	2 889	705	204	61	258
Percent below poverty level	10.5	10.5	11.3	22.8	15.7	9.4	8.8
Persons under 18 years	1 225	1 225	634	208	38	23	41
Related children under 18 years	1 196	1 196	621	195	38	23	41
Related children 5 to 17 years	818	818	412	144	26	13	19
Persons 65 years and over	1 234	1 234	878	151	36	12	51
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 059	2 059	1 234	369	93	—	84
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	7 056	7 056	4 143	874	289	95	439

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County							
	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 17
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	976	266	742	419	1 164	1 302	883	242
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	69	52	61	43	163	191	95	21
Professional specialty occupations.....	98	6	39	39	123	240	105	24
Technicians and related support occupations.....	24	—	32	24	78	42	20	—
Sales occupations.....	186	41	41	45	200	244	173	45
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	251	38	184	77	166	202	192	45
Private household occupations.....	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	13	9	51	13	38	6	11	6
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	82	35	36	46	91	70	42	65
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	20	—	11	—	—	11	19	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	108	33	103	73	106	143	100	15
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	54	33	133	50	103	70	60	7
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	46	11	31	9	44	28	19	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	25	8	20	—	44	49	47	—
INCOME IN 1989								
Households.....	896	431	664	285	1 048	1 270	960	352
Less than \$5,000.....	20	54	71	—	62	124	77	59
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	65	95	63	17	138	157	117	58
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	146	67	98	23	88	43	171	46
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	254	94	144	63	177	286	232	78
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	136	53	124	51	247	202	140	40
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	129	50	86	101	165	187	113	42
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	127	13	78	14	149	214	75	20
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	13	—	—	—	22	26	12	—
\$100,000 or more.....	6	5	—	16	—	31	23	9
Median (dollars).....	22 628	14 946	19 471	29 236	27 379	25 962	19 261	16 625
Mean (dollars).....	28 892	20 503	25 261	34 611	29 499	31 952	25 829	26 189
Families.....	655	235	425	232	782	784	543	179
Median income (dollars).....	27 802	20 750	26 891	35 625	32 882	36 014	27 404	23 906
Per capita income (dollars).....	12 108	10 179	11 935	11 912	12 037	15 143	12 713	14 850
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households.....	896	431	664	285	1 048	1 270	960	352
With earnings.....	660	264	519	270	778	872	571	200
Mean earnings (dollars).....	29 141	19 830	24 943	33 840	31 520	33 572	28 090	32 578
With Social Security income.....	328	242	262	30	385	549	476	123
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	10 665	7 304	6 896	5 906	7 021	7 668	6 872	10 049
With public assistance income.....	40	27	75	—	48	59	38	29
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	1 712	1 465	2 662	—	3 088	1 751	3 261	3 017
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars).....	33 018	26 678	30 460	37 910	34 724	41 759	32 427	37 369
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	34 913	26 219	25 736	40 205	37 831	37 960	34 265	22 997
Married-couple families (dollars).....	34 546	31 932	32 394	38 603	35 172	44 537	35 844	41 940
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	37 471	28 105	28 966	40 713	38 535	42 178	38 648	29 621
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	19 376	12 650	21 174	31 294	22 260	19 164	20 616	11 036
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	15 330	9 239	12 194	27 000	28 400	12 851	22 305	11 036
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families.....	655	235	425	232	782	784	543	179
Householder worked in 1989.....	454	152	271	224	594	612	369	117
With related children under 18 years.....	245	78	135	178	293	308	221	64
With related children under 5 years.....	81	28	64	81	102	146	123	31
Married-couple families.....	589	172	339	210	705	697	410	147
Householder worked in 1989.....	423	123	226	202	536	544	293	85
With related children under 18 years.....	219	61	109	164	263	266	158	32
With related children under 5 years.....	77	28	57	67	100	120	88	12
Female householder, no husband present.....	66	53	69	22	57	82	114	26
Householder worked in 1989.....	31	24	35	22	38	63	57	26
With related children under 18 years.....	26	17	26	14	22	42	50	26
With related children under 5 years.....	4	—	7	14	2	26	22	19
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	255	212	288	53	306	539	448	179
Nonfamily householder.....	241	196	239	53	266	486	417	173
65 years and over.....	98	119	95	15	126	284	294	88
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	2 112	782	1 403	813	2 523	2 709	1 932	620
Persons under 18 years.....	442	109	195	300	566	468	340	88
Related children under 18 years.....	442	109	195	300	566	468	340	88
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	333	74	124	216	403	336	210	60
Persons 65 years and over.....	412	323	262	21	399	607	557	199
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families.....	22	42	60	10	58	33	47	36
Percent below poverty level.....	3.4	17.9	14.1	4.3	7.4	4.2	8.7	20.1
Householder worked in 1989.....	16	18	18	10	13	22	6	11
With related children under 18 years.....	11	18	45	10	10	28	16	18
With related children under 5 years.....	4	12	24	10	5	22	16	11
Married-couple families.....	18	17	41	10	48	12	31	25
Householder worked in 1989.....	12	12	6	10	13	7	6	7
With related children under 18 years.....	7	12	26	10	10	12	—	—
With related children under 5 years.....	—	12	17	10	5	12	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	4	20	19	—	10	21	16	11
Householder worked in 1989.....	4	6	12	—	—	15	—	11
With related children under 18 years.....	4	6	19	—	—	10	16	11
With related children under 5 years.....	4	—	7	—	—	16	16	11
Unrelated individuals.....	26	79	71	7	89	151	75	37
Nonfamily householder.....	22	63	51	7	80	143	67	37
65 years and over.....	7	36	28	7	36	108	43	27
Persons.....	93	199	239	50	247	255	185	117
Percent below poverty level.....	4.4	25.4	17.0	6.2	9.8	9.4	9.6	18.9
Persons under 18 years.....	26	31	63	23	34	44	14	20
Related children under 18 years.....	26	31	63	23	34	44	14	20
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	21	16	40	13	27	28	—	14
Persons 65 years and over.....	13	60	40	7	79	114	68	57
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	19	78	87	43	83	56	130	70
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	275	214	321	68	365	381	293	192

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Can.				Remainder of Jefferson County			
	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 8	Tract 21.03 (pt.)
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 311	247	332	673	66	644	278	817
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	237	13	47	69	14	44	5	54
Professional specialty occupations	275	13	53	109	—	44	39	66
Technicians and related support occupations	44	5	9	19	—	13	—	12
Sales occupations	255	6	59	87	—	62	13	121
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	178	80	81	125	—	103	43	102
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	30	5	4	—	52	16	6	20
Service occupations, except protective and household	38	13	9	55	—	32	7	50
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12	44	6	6	—	151	43	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	117	45	29	73	—	109	32	158
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	57	12	27	84	—	35	39	129
Transportation and material moving occupations	24	—	8	34	—	24	32	48
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	44	11	—	12	—	11	19	57
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 341	198	316	493	52	591	220	577
Less than \$5,000	50	12	12	18	—	52	14	41
\$5,000 to \$9,999	93	18	45	51	—	50	19	56
\$10,000 to \$14,999	108	9	23	34	—	62	11	89
\$15,000 to \$24,999	243	47	85	84	35	127	64	46
\$25,000 to \$34,999	173	50	87	92	—	98	18	144
\$35,000 to \$49,999	286	28	20	104	17	106	36	119
\$50,000 to \$74,999	166	22	38	85	—	69	29	69
\$75,000 to \$99,999	91	7	6	25	—	11	12	13
\$100,000 or more	136	7	—	—	—	16	17	—
Median (dollars)	35 304	26 711	24 271	29 757	21 250	25 417	27 778	29 625
Mean (dollars)	49 658	31 220	26 328	34 830	25 838	31 742	42 733	29 376
Families	889	154	177	402	52	491	161	484
Median income (dollars)	41 766	31 786	26 563	37 596	21 250	27 625	41 161	31 212
Per capita income (dollars)	23 719	12 233	12 078	13 001	7 767	12 248	17 055	10 182
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 341	198	316	493	52	591	220	577
With earnings	957	163	244	433	52	474	183	450
Mean earnings (dollars)	43 905	33 636	25 853	35 396	23 673	31 968	42 635	32 390
With Social Security income	562	44	103	157	—	198	55	138
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 768	8 241	9 126	5 994	—	7 887	9 532	7 565
With public assistance income	46	17	9	6	—	25	10	15
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 743	973	1 995	2 200	—	1 644	5 910	505
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	61 942	33 944	28 586	38 722	25 838	34 434	54 251	32 060
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	63 357	24 872	29 429	41 270	30 131	33 107	43 945	32 510
Married-couple families (dollars)	65 543	36 112	29 931	40 165	25 838	34 910	54 251	32 764
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	68 088	27 824	30 391	42 054	30 131	33 565	43 945	34 342
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 314	13 852	19 578	21 811	—	19 225	—	23 981
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 091	13 852	16 680	—	—	18 120	—	14 742
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	889	154	177	402	52	491	161	484
Householder worked in 1989	646	117	138	348	52	392	138	393
With related children under 18 years	290	71	68	199	35	193	78	214
With related children under 5 years	133	38	39	91	17	106	12	86
Married-couple families	822	139	154	370	52	473	161	451
Householder worked in 1989	622	102	120	321	52	382	138	360
With related children under 18 years	262	56	53	186	35	186	78	194
With related children under 5 years	128	33	34	83	17	106	12	86
Female householder, no husband present	59	15	23	19	—	9	—	28
Householder worked in 1989	24	15	18	14	—	7	—	28
With related children under 18 years	28	15	15	8	—	1	—	20
With related children under 5 years	5	5	5	8	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	465	107	168	91	—	115	59	229
Nonfamily householder	452	44	139	91	—	100	59	93
65 years and over	249	14	57	49	—	57	19	55
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 843	553	622	1 311	148	1 499	556	1 622
Persons under 18 years	473	110	121	335	56	328	119	331
Related children under 18 years	473	110	121	335	56	328	119	331
Related children 5 to 17 years	344	59	90	251	43	216	96	248
Persons 65 years and over	775	83	122	165	—	265	89	170
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	63	17	11	18	—	73	—	42
Percent below poverty level	7.1	11.0	6.2	4.5	—	14.9	—	8.7
Householder worked in 1989	27	5	—	12	—	38	—	26
With related children under 18 years	46	5	11	—	—	42	—	21
With related children under 5 years	22	5	11	—	—	34	—	15
Married-couple families	40	12	6	18	—	73	—	36
Householder worked in 1989	22	—	—	12	—	38	—	20
With related children under 18 years	23	—	6	—	—	42	—	15
With related children under 5 years	17	—	6	—	—	34	—	15
Female householder, no husband present	23	5	5	—	—	—	—	6
Householder worked in 1989	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	6
With related children under 18 years	23	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	35	45	18	18	—	42	20	87
Nonfamily householder	35	14	12	18	—	35	20	26
65 years and over	30	14	12	12	—	28	13	18
Persons	216	91	61	53	—	271	20	205
Percent below poverty level	7.6	16.5	9.8	4.0	—	18.1	3.6	12.6
Persons under 18 years	77	7	23	—	—	89	—	41
Related children under 18 years	77	7	23	—	—	89	—	41
Related children 5 to 17 years	54	—	13	—	—	36	—	19
Persons 65 years and over	59	26	12	33	—	43	13	18
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	98	43	—	18	—	102	7	66
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	238	103	95	161	—	312	20	278

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County					
		Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 21.03
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	36 808	36 808	30 555	455	4 796	481	914	1 415	1 417
Native	36 778	36 778	30 525	455	4 796	481	914	1 415	1 417
Foreign born	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	28	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	33 538	33 538	27 664	397	4 490	456	861	1 245	1 343
Speak a language other than English	1 075	1 075	974	20	118	-	28	19	10
Do not speak English "very well"	322	322	291	7	56	-	22	7	-
In linguistically isolated households	28	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	12 976	12 976	11 355	160	2 176	99	377	459	412
Preprimary school	580	580	505	7	65	-	19	22	29
Public school	511	511	443	-	55	-	19	16	24
Elementary or high school	9 204	9 204	7 877	124	829	99	305	342	350
Public school	8 933	8 933	7 617	124	797	71	305	342	350
College	3 192	3 192	2 973	29	1 282	-	53	95	33
Public college	3 008	3 008	2 803	19	1 214	-	53	58	33
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	18 571	18 571	15 168	213	2 173	315	423	792	861
Less than 9th grade	4 230	4 230	3 139	21	446	126	60	196	291
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4 222	4 222	3 445	24	517	82	137	86	209
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4 426	4 426	3 516	76	348	76	171	214	179
Some college, no degree	2 690	2 690	2 355	38	357	18	36	60	139
Associate degree	389	389	360	-	55	-	-	29	-
Bachelor's degree	1 880	1 880	1 682	43	340	13	6	93	36
Graduate or professional degree	734	734	671	11	110	-	13	114	7
Percent high school graduate or higher	54.5	54.5	56.6	78.9	55.7	34.0	53.4	64.4	41.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.1	14.1	15.5	25.4	20.7	4.1	4.5	26.1	5.0
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 632	1 632	1 591	1 818	1 113	684	1 645	2 087	2 706
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	33 538	33 538	27 664	397	4 490	456	861	1 245	1 343
Same house	17 755	17 755	14 151	300	2 351	369	664	734	629
Different house in United States	15 737	15 737	13 467	97	2 139	87	197	511	714
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	9 014	9 014	8 760	57	801	61	148	366	186
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 518	1 518	843	20	90	-	4	71	49
Different MSA/PMSA	3 076	3 076	2 328	-	720	26	18	43	283
Not in on MSA/PMSA	2 129	2 129	1 536	20	528	-	27	31	196
Abroad	46	46	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	10 905	10 905	9 423	143	1 377	132	274	465	332
Car, truck, or van	9 911	9 911	8 526	143	1 037	112	269	452	300
Drove alone	7 595	7 595	6 565	119	717	83	160	371	263
Carpooled	2 316	2 316	1 961	24	320	29	109	81	37
Public transportation	231	231	231	-	48	6	-	8	-
Other means	649	649	578	-	269	14	5	5	8
Worked at home	114	114	88	-	23	-	-	-	24
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.6	16.6	15.7	16.0	15.1	10.4	19.4	20.9	18.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	10 014	10 014	8 863	133	1 293	132	248	407	301
Central city	8 209	8 209	7 567	107	1 142	132	219	326	270
Outside central city	1 805	1 805	1 296	26	151	-	29	81	31
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	891	891	560	10	84	-	26	58	31
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	25 430	25 430	20 625	291	3 728	379	592	996	1 097
In labor force	13 419	13 419	11 605	210	1 868	163	400	539	379
Employed	11 028	11 028	9 544	150	1 400	132	295	473	332
Unemployed	2 311	2 311	2 006	60	468	31	105	66	47
Percent of civilian labor force	17.3	17.3	17.4	28.6	25.1	19.0	26.3	12.2	12.4
Females 16 years and over	13 825	13 825	11 819	173	2 182	234	337	517	484
Employed	5 832	5 832	5 088	84	772	82	150	246	180
Unemployed	1 269	1 269	1 137	29	250	14	58	40	12
With own children under 6 years	2 618	2 618	2 327	54	256	21	71	126	65
In labor force	1 707	1 707	1 542	46	178	14	52	70	33
With own children 6 to 17 years only	2 736	2 736	2 322	55	254	40	68	102	66
In labor force	2 108	2 108	1 784	39	179	40	52	82	55
Persons 16 to 19 years	3 449	3 449	2 676	37	822	22	96	116	174
Not enrolled in school	788	788	416	-	54	7	34	31	59
Unemployed or not in labor force	639	639	281	-	31	7	22	26	59
Not high school graduate	462	462	273	-	31	-	34	21	59
Employed	46	46	46	-	7	-	12	-	-
Unemployed	53	53	47	-	6	-	9	-	-
Not in labor force	355	355	172	-	18	-	13	21	59
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	14 262	14 262	11 650	201	2 225	159	321	548	662
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	11 009	11 009	8 818	182	1 529	117	241	471	590
50 to 52 weeks	6 161	6 161	5 053	102	590	61	184	314	220
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	19 873	19 873	17 183	271	3 128	255	556	758	521
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 704	1 704	1 382	22	211	6	124	38	111
With a mobility limitation	583	583	496	6	73	6	58	-	23
In labor force	71	71	67	-	6	-	18	-	15
With a self-care limitation	1 475	1 475	1 197	16	172	-	96	38	104
With a work disability	2 169	2 169	1 859	15	217	62	131	56	42
In labor force	483	483	422	-	83	7	25	16	22
Prevented from working	1 481	1 481	1 249	15	104	48	96	20	20
No work disability	17 704	17 704	15 324	256	2 911	193	425	702	479
In labor force	12 439	12 439	10 783	210	1 706	156	366	497	349
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	3 871	3 871	3 042	20	600	124	36	105	136
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 209	1 209	967	-	194	49	26	62	64
With a mobility limitation	885	885	709	-	158	34	10	24	43
With a self-care limitation	842	842	674	-	132	27	26	54	37

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County						
	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	4 710	481	1 385	1 775	419	3 478	3 468
Native	4 710	481	1 385	1 775	419	3 478	3 468
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Persons 5 years and over	4 404	456	1 267	1 562	414	3 108	3 167
Speak a language other than English	118	—	41	82	13	172	93
Do not speak English "very well"	56	—	12	11	—	29	34
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 154	99	600	622	145	1 305	1 090
Preprimary school	65	—	14	17	—	65	56
Public school	55	—	9	12	—	50	56
Elementary or high school	807	99	443	478	139	1 047	859
Public school	775	71	390	454	139	1 047	838
College	1 282	—	143	127	6	193	175
Public college	1 214	—	143	120	6	180	175
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	2 113	315	628	916	235	1 607	1 930
Less than 9th grade	429	126	71	229	33	243	548
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	495	82	71	209	89	474	451
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	348	76	147	206	68	365	424
Some college, no degree	357	18	146	133	25	289	268
Associate degree	55	—	27	22	—	22	53
Bachelor's degree	324	13	130	73	20	126	165
Graduate or professional degree	105	—	36	44	—	88	21
Percent high school graduate or higher	56.3	34.0	77.4	52.2	48.1	55.4	48.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.3	4.1	26.4	12.8	8.5	13.3	9.6
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 103	684	1 539	1 914	1 974	1 623	1 739
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	4 404	456	1 267	1 562	414	3 108	3 167
Same house	2 276	369	335	901	105	1 243	2 169
Different house in United States	2 128	87	906	661	303	1 859	998
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	790	61	593	497	298	1 269	546
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	90	—	188	33	5	81	88
Different MSA/PMSA	720	26	33	64	—	357	251
Not in an MSA/PMSA	528	—	92	67	—	152	113
Abroad	—	—	26	—	6	6	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 346	132	551	434	114	980	920
Car, truck, or van	1 006	112	543	392	47	848	864
Drive alone	686	83	386	331	30	575	665
Carpooled	320	29	157	61	17	273	199
Public transportation	48	6	—	17	34	47	27
Other means	269	14	8	15	33	77	17
Worked at home	23	—	—	10	—	8	12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	10.4	16.7	13.6	10.3	16.9	15.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 262	132	481	434	114	921	852
Central city	1 122	132	409	386	114	738	685
Outside central city	140	—	72	48	—	183	167
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	84	—	70	—	—	59	68
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	3 661	379	847	1 120	288	2 207	2 389
In labor force	1 837	163	664	617	138	1 261	1 076
Employed	1 369	132	545	451	114	990	916
Unemployed	468	31	108	166	24	255	141
Percent of civilian labor force	25.5	19.0	16.5	26.9	17.4	20.5	13.3
Females 16 years and over	2 150	234	541	659	111	1 248	1 364
Employed	752	82	339	268	66	467	444
Unemployed	250	14	76	71	5	159	109
With own children under 6 years	256	21	104	157	9	294	253
In labor force	178	14	99	99	—	203	170
With own children 6 to 17 years only	247	40	137	162	43	277	243
In labor force	179	40	126	139	37	190	141
Persons 16 to 19 years	815	22	93	106	18	314	231
Not enrolled in school	50	7	9	17	6	64	52
Unemployed or not in labor force	27	7	9	17	6	46	44
Not high school graduate	27	—	—	10	6	38	45
Employed	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	6	—	—	4	—	3	11
Not in labor force	14	—	—	6	6	35	26
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 198	159	654	587	121	1 085	1 113
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 502	117	569	456	93	850	783
50 to 52 weeks	568	61	384	210	61	516	503
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 078	255	757	879	257	1 896	1 737
With a mobility or self-care limitation	211	6	48	55	7	154	188
With a mobility limitation	73	6	6	38	7	63	78
In labor force	6	—	—	—	7	4	11
With a self-care limitation	172	—	48	41	7	147	164
With a work disability	217	62	16	96	70	206	301
In labor force	83	7	—	15	24	44	39
Prevented from working	104	48	16	70	41	148	228
Not a work disability	2 861	193	741	783	187	1 690	1 436
In labor force	1 680	156	641	578	114	1 169	974
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	583	124	79	241	31	260	507
With a mobility or self-care limitation	194	49	32	69	—	88	140
With a mobility limitation	158	34	25	50	—	70	96
With a self-care limitation	132	27	10	52	—	78	88

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.						
	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	834	2 615	1 200	980	2 361	3 247	450
Native	834	2 615	1 200	962	2 354	3 242	450
Foreign born	—	—	—	18	7	5	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	10	—	8	—
Persons 5 years and over	715	2 378	1 076	879	2 096	2 881	415
Speak a language other than English	43	26	82	52	63	87	16
Do not speak English "very well"	13	—	28	28	5	43	3
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	10	—	8	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	306	799	553	317	933	1 074	214
Preprimary school	16	46	36	10	32	75	3
Public school	16	46	33	—	32	75	—
Elementary or high school	254	599	378	196	743	809	159
Public school	254	593	340	185	699	809	156
College	36	154	139	111	158	190	52
Public college	30	146	132	111	146	184	46
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	323	1 511	540	517	1 053	1 650	191
Less than 9th grade	34	432	4	133	76	372	26
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	89	416	15	64	283	395	65
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	76	361	115	168	319	363	40
Some college, no degree	42	142	164	114	184	226	40
Associate degree	36	25	21	—	34	30	6
Bachelor's degree	46	107	175	20	90	221	8
Graduate or professional degree	—	28	46	18	67	43	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.9	43.9	96.5	61.9	65.9	53.5	52.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.2	8.9	40.9	7.4	14.9	16.0	7.3
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 988	1 457	1 842	1 398	1 903	1 536	1 944
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	715	2 378	1 076	879	2 096	2 881	415
Same house	234	1 425	439	280	904	1 610	97
Different house in United States	481	953	637	599	1 192	1 263	318
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	398	803	400	298	817	976	225
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	27	76	50	27	50	19
Different MSA/PMSA	42	101	123	155	195	116	38
Not in an MSA/PMSA	41	22	38	96	153	121	36
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	260	818	582	374	792	988	148
Car, truck, or van	237	765	574	354	774	946	125
Drove alone	179	635	514	247	645	734	97
Carpooled	58	130	60	107	129	212	28
Public transportation	—	11	8	—	7	18	—
Other means	23	37	—	20	11	18	23
Worked at home	—	5	—	—	—	6	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.4	15.5	17.2	14.2	15.0	15.1	15.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	234	803	546	350	753	954	148
Central city	211	666	446	298	675	790	135
Outside central city	23	137	100	52	78	164	13
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	26	15	36	24	39	34	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	466	1 871	719	701	1 409	2 151	276
In labor force	320	935	624	406	976	1 131	199
Employed	260	827	582	365	821	1 004	166
Unemployed	60	108	42	32	155	127	33
Percent of civilian labor force	18.8	11.6	6.7	8.1	15.9	11.2	16.6
Females 16 years and over	264	1 085	375	386	765	1 271	155
Employed	134	457	310	145	444	567	84
Unemployed	43	50	34	21	82	70	9
With own children under 6 years	73	179	112	66	226	276	26
In labor force	48	110	98	27	151	149	26
With own children 6 to 17 years only	84	151	169	48	213	197	52
In labor force	58	110	165	28	166	146	32
Persons 16 to 19 years	58	175	91	35	168	259	24
Nat enrolled in school	37	40	—	—	26	47	—
Unemployed or nat in labor force	14	27	—	—	14	26	—
Nat high school graduate	29	28	—	—	14	25	—
Employed	15	7	—	—	—	5	—
Unemployed	—	7	—	—	7	—	—
Nat in labor force	14	14	—	—	7	20	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	315	919	612	452	955	1 130	162
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	268	661	505	339	742	841	136
50 to 52 weeks	146	385	319	197	482	537	90
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	449	1 478	719	547	1 354	1 783	234
With a mobility or self-care limitation	43	160	36	41	172	73	23
With a mobility limitation	5	67	7	18	40	20	—
In labor force	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	43	130	29	41	161	60	23
With a work disability	51	195	42	35	123	231	9
In labor force	22	11	30	17	12	62	—
Prevented from working	20	154	12	18	111	160	—
Na work disability	398	1 283	677	512	1 231	1 552	225
In labor force	298	887	594	373	948	1 009	195
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	17	393	—	94	55	368	42
With a mobility or self-care limitation	17	96	—	15	9	99	15
With a mobility limitation	17	62	—	15	9	80	15
With a self-care limitation	5	84	—	8	5	72	15

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.			Remainder of Jefferson County			
	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 8	Tract 21.03 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	541	1 415	653	832	2 402	618	764
Native	541	1 415	653	832	2 402	618	764
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	502	1 245	602	832	2 192	590	741
Speak a language other than English	22	19	10	—	66	15	—
Do not speak English "very well"	22	7	—	—	24	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	242	459	258	81	743	173	154
Preprimary school	19	22	29	—	47	—	—
Public school	19	16	24	—	47	—	—
Elementary or high school	202	342	207	58	619	126	143
Public school	202	342	207	58	608	126	143
College	21	95	22	23	77	47	11
Public college	21	58	22	23	73	47	11
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	210	792	342	285	1 310	334	519
Less than 9th grade	18	196	117	22	475	142	174
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	74	86	63	45	355	39	146
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	98	214	67	149	332	75	112
Some college, no degree	14	60	69	46	94	24	70
Associate degree	—	29	—	23	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree	6	93	19	—	41	30	17
Graduate or professional degree	—	114	7	—	7	24	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	56.2	64.4	47.4	76.5	36.6	45.8	38.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.9	26.1	7.6	—	3.7	16.2	3.3
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	2 156	2 087	2 232	—	1 846	1 262	3 149
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	502	1 245	602	832	2 192	590	741
Same house	341	734	426	277	1 587	399	203
Different house in United States	161	511	176	555	605	191	538
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	130	366	134	40	37	34	52
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	4	71	14	—	445	25	35
Different MSA/PMSA	10	43	19	264	65	45	264
Not in an MSA/PMSA	17	31	9	251	58	87	187
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	121	465	222	11	611	187	110
Car, truck, or van	121	452	190	11	570	171	110
Drove alone	58	371	190	11	384	134	73
Carpooled	63	81	—	—	186	37	37
Public transportation	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	—	5	8	—	23	8	—
Worked at home	—	—	24	—	18	8	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.9	20.9	17.1	10.0	25.9	20.7	22.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	108	407	207	11	384	160	94
Central city	91	326	198	—	160	76	72
Outside central city	17	81	9	11	224	84	22
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	13	58	15	—	227	27	16
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	319	996	424	832	1 666	462	673
In labor force	213	539	263	11	762	229	116
Employed	131	473	222	11	620	187	110
Unemployed	82	66	41	—	142	42	6
Percent of civilian labor force	38.5	12.2	15.6	—	18.6	18.3	5.2
Females 16 years and over	192	517	256	—	953	248	228
Employed	56	246	124	—	321	81	56
Unemployed	51	40	12	—	65	22	—
With own children under 6 years	58	126	55	—	152	35	10
In labor force	39	70	33	—	86	11	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	36	102	39	—	183	66	27
In labor force	25	82	34	—	139	52	21
Persons 16 to 19 years	63	116	48	292	179	75	126
Not enrolled in school	30	31	—	234	32	27	59
Unemployed or not in labor force	18	26	—	88	28	27	59
Not high school graduate	30	21	—	—	9	23	59
Employed	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	9	—	—	—	—	4	—
Not in labor force	9	21	—	88	9	19	59
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	160	548	233	493	783	222	429
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	105	471	179	400	617	184	411
50 to 52 weeks	74	314	96	123	367	101	124
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	300	758	365	11	1 234	366	156
With a mobility or self-care limitation	61	38	44	—	120	28	67
With a mobility limitation	39	—	23	—	50	—	—
In labor force	18	—	15	—	4	—	—
With a self-care limitation	40	38	37	—	93	28	67
With a work disability	77	56	42	—	153	45	—
In labor force	18	16	22	—	37	12	—
Prevented from working	49	20	20	—	104	33	—
No work disability	223	702	323	11	1 081	321	156
In labor force	186	497	241	11	685	210	108
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	19	105	59	—	432	96	77
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9	62	45	—	142	34	19
With a mobility limitation	—	24	37	—	117	26	6
With a self-care limitation	9	54	24	—	90	25	13

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jefferson County					
		Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 21.03
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	11 028	11 028	9 544	150	1 400	132	295	473	332
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	695	695	605	—	82	—	13	51	24
Professional specialty occupations.....	1 384	1 384	1 280	7	227	—	19	122	21
Technicians and related support occupations.....	413	413	375	10	33	—	7	31	7
Sales occupations.....	941	941	841	27	142	15	45	28	31
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	1 310	1 310	1 166	39	212	28	12	29	37
Private household occupations.....	173	173	139	—	14	—	—	8	—
Protective service occupations.....	437	437	371	7	39	—	51	6	9
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	2 046	2 046	1 835	6	307	54	48	101	39
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	281	281	149	—	15	—	7	20	29
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	822	822	707	7	113	12	5	14	42
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	1 164	1 164	942	26	71	8	48	18	47
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	617	617	480	14	80	—	33	21	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	745	745	654	7	65	15	7	24	38
INCOME IN 1989									
Households.....	11 218	11 218	9 546	155	1 410	166	262	468	321
Less than \$5,000.....	2 927	2 927	2 450	28	394	44	89	86	136
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	2 128	2 128	1 784	28	279	50	52	75	56
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	1 438	1 438	1 238	8	207	10	29	58	12
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	1 865	1 865	1 602	25	258	25	41	71	42
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	1 169	1 169	1 002	14	113	14	20	46	36
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	950	950	866	26	91	16	—	60	18
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	609	609	503	26	54	7	20	58	15
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	87	87	76	—	7	—	11	8	—
\$100,000 or more.....	45	45	25	—	7	—	—	6	—
Median (dollars).....	11 729	11 729	11 973	22 321	10 899	8 295	8 573	17 344	6 570
Mean (dollars).....	17 604	17 604	17 622	24 922	15 828	15 713	16 371	24 857	16 557
Families.....	8 026	8 026	6 846	135	854	99	181	372	219
Median income (dollars).....	15 323	15 323	15 402	21 964	13 776	19 821	11 422	19 063	15 391
Per capita income (dollars).....	5 706	5 706	5 688	8 466	5 157	5 915	4 846	8 470	5 639
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households.....	11 218	11 218	9 546	155	1 410	166	262	468	321
With earnings.....	7 559	7 559	6 516	108	979	67	174	342	179
Mean earnings (dollars).....	21 168	21 168	21 028	29 498	16 621	22 656	22 157	29 732	22 153
With Social Security income.....	3 472	3 472	2 841	28	515	103	52	95	116
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	5 322	5 322	5 422	9 476	5 394	7 080	2 717	6 302	4 820
With public assistance income.....	2 624	2 624	2 160	33	328	32	85	115	91
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 569	2 569	2 504	3 410	2 674	1 542	1 265	2 439	2 433
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars).....	20 753	20 753	20 603	24 923	19 630	23 115	19 862	26 979	21 847
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	21 303	21 303	20 484	28 437	17 446	27 619	18 612	21 060	27 058
Married-couple families (dollars).....	28 736	28 736	29 368	36 576	28 754	27 864	36 744	36 315	38 666
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	32 608	32 608	32 157	40 766	27 053	44 087	32 139	30 886	51 550
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	11 098	11 098	11 020	8 838	11 680	12 620	8 004	9 234	8 352
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	9 020	9 020	8 921	9 513	9 108	16 351	6 203	8 037	8 012
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families.....	8 026	8 026	6 846	135	854	99	181	372	219
Householder worked in 1989.....	5 088	5 088	4 417	108	549	45	97	265	144
With related children under 18 years.....	5 498	5 498	4 779	109	524	47	150	246	147
With related children under 5 years.....	2 394	2 394	2 107	53	231	9	67	124	48
Married-couple families.....	4 203	4 203	3 393	79	387	53	77	239	98
Householder worked in 1989.....	2 994	2 994	2 484	73	277	20	67	189	77
With related children under 18 years.....	2 598	2 598	2 146	66	201	17	67	129	51
With related children under 5 years.....	998	998	838	38	76	4	21	62	6
Female householder, no husband present.....	3 336	3 336	3 028	49	401	34	81	119	109
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 768	1 768	1 641	28	245	19	23	62	62
With related children under 18 years.....	2 638	2 638	2 412	43	304	24	68	108	84
With related children under 5 years.....	1 286	1 286	1 171	15	141	5	39	62	42
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	4 075	4 075	3 483	28	704	74	110	96	136
Nonfamily householder.....	3 192	3 192	2 700	20	556	67	81	96	102
65 years and over.....	1 521	1 521	1 188	20	278	61	17	39	65
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	34 031	34 031	29 094	455	3 820	481	914	1 282	950
Persons under 18 years.....	12 493	12 493	10 902	182	1 217	117	355	517	333
Related children under 18 years.....	12 456	12 456	10 872	182	1 217	117	348	517	333
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	9 263	9 263	8 049	124	918	92	295	347	259
Persons 65 years and over.....	3 871	3 871	3 042	20	500	124	36	105	136
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families.....	3 072	3 072	2 640	47	367	24	83	137	94
Percent below poverty level.....	38.3	38.3	38.6	34.8	43.0	24.2	45.9	36.8	42.9
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 210	1 210	1 064	20	173	6	9	60	40
With related children under 18 years.....	2 405	2 405	2 148	28	281	11	75	125	74
With related children under 5 years.....	1 264	1 264	1 126	—	131	5	48	89	37
Married-couple families.....	843	843	615	6	78	8	9	47	12
Householder worked in 1989.....	286	286	217	—	28	—	9	16	6
With related children under 18 years.....	518	518	420	—	50	—	9	35	6
With related children under 5 years.....	253	253	203	—	8	—	9	27	6
Female householder, no husband present.....	2 067	2 067	1 893	34	256	16	58	90	75
Householder worked in 1989.....	862	862	792	13	139	6	—	44	34
With related children under 18 years.....	1 804	1 804	1 659	28	225	11	58	90	61
With related children under 5 years.....	968	968	887	—	117	5	39	62	31
Unrelated individuals.....	2 349	2 349	1 914	17	388	51	60	30	113
Nonfamily householder.....	1 748	1 748	1 391	9	280	44	46	30	84
65 years and over.....	1 084	1 084	780	9	164	17	17	22	52
Persons.....	14 397	14 397	12 326	124	1 835	165	482	597	477
Percent below poverty level.....	42.3	42.3	42.4	27.3	48.0	34.3	52.7	46.6	50.2
Persons under 18 years.....	6 299	6 299	5 581	42	706	47	229	361	197
Related children under 18 years.....	6 262	6 262	5 551	42	706	47	222	361	197
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	4 460	4 460	3 944	42	525	28	183	232	133
Persons 65 years and over.....	1 812	1 812	1 305	9	254	68	36	37	65
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	7 589	7 589	6 628	72	873	30	299	251	303
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	17 167	17 167	14 608	145	2 168	247	525	638	517

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County						
	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	1 369	132	545	451	114	990	916
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	71	—	44	34	14	80	38
Professional specialty occupations.....	222	—	93	77	17	100	114
Technicians and related support occupations.....	33	—	34	24	—	21	18
Sales occupations.....	142	15	20	31	6	42	59
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	212	28	106	36	8	122	91
Private household occupations.....	14	—	—	26	—	—	37
Protective service occupations.....	39	—	18	4	—	12	37
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	298	54	63	79	24	237	186
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	15	—	11	—	—	17	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	113	12	44	26	10	63	63
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	71	8	68	57	14	132	152
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	74	—	12	14	—	64	58
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	65	15	32	43	18	88	52
INCOME IN 1989							
Households.....	1 376	166	388	525	159	1 029	1 141
Less than \$5,000.....	388	44	56	131	54	276	322
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	279	50	51	126	55	165	236
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	201	10	31	73	29	199	133
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	252	25	73	58	13	186	210
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	102	14	78	59	—	112	90
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	91	16	56	38	8	55	114
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	49	7	43	31	—	32	36
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	7	—	—	9	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	7	—	—	—	—	4	—
Median (dollars).....	10 590	8 295	22 368	10 458	6 484	12 019	10 340
Mean (dollars).....	15 672	15 713	23 918	17 336	9 165	15 083	15 425
Families.....	831	99	303	406	81	756	816
Median income (dollars).....	13 634	19 821	25 959	11 750	8 313	12 816	14 000
Per capita income (dollars).....	5 095	5 915	7 020	5 330	3 597	4 379	5 359
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households.....	1 376	166	388	525	159	1 029	1 141
With earnings.....	951	67	341	345	103	704	663
Mean earnings (dollars).....	16 493	22 656	24 976	18 837	10 578	18 263	20 145
With Social Security income.....	498	103	46	220	—	260	441
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	5 463	7 080	6 246	5 504	3 794	5 123	5 175
With public assistance income.....	322	32	83	174	61	237	237
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 638	1 542	2 828	2 430	1 732	2 689	2 248
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars).....	19 607	23 115	27 230	19 135	11 157	16 373	18 112
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	17 458	27 619	29 377	21 319	10 950	16 539	16 362
Married-couple families (dollars).....	29 280	27 864	36 132	29 186	26 078	23 659	24 434
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	27 405	44 087	40 393	39 092	38 025	23 875	28 245
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	11 680	12 620	18 269	9 584	6 038	10 043	9 014
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	9 108	16 351	15 249	6 597	6 241	9 154	5 537
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families.....	831	99	303	406	81	756	816
Householder worked in 1989.....	538	45	258	211	49	429	466
With related children under 18 years.....	518	47	246	307	61	588	505
With related children under 5 years.....	231	9	90	135	6	266	228
Married-couple families.....	364	53	152	184	21	353	391
Householder worked in 1989.....	266	20	131	114	14	264	246
With related children under 18 years.....	195	17	125	132	15	261	204
With related children under 5 years.....	76	4	29	44	—	127	76
Female householder, no husband present.....	401	34	151	214	55	382	337
Householder worked in 1989.....	245	19	127	89	30	149	158
With related children under 18 years.....	304	24	121	167	46	311	247
With related children under 5 years.....	141	5	61	83	6	123	139
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	693	74	126	170	114	422	431
Nonfamily householder.....	545	67	85	119	78	273	325
65 years and over.....	278	61	26	76	24	51	214
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	3 734	481	1 385	1 765	419	3 425	3 301
Persons under 18 years.....	1 195	117	562	707	149	1 423	1 158
Related children under 18 years.....	1 195	117	562	707	149	1 416	1 147
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	896	92	444	504	144	1 046	868
Persons 65 years and over.....	583	124	79	241	31	260	507
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families.....	355	24	64	179	60	380	308
Percent below poverty level.....	42.7	24.2	21.1	44.1	74.1	50.3	37.7
Householder worked in 1989.....	167	6	44	66	35	156	92
With related children under 18 years.....	275	11	59	150	46	325	243
With related children under 5 years.....	131	5	29	86	6	159	106
Married-couple families.....	66	8	11	41	—	106	65
Householder worked in 1989.....	22	—	5	9	—	69	6
With related children under 18 years.....	44	—	6	30	—	80	36
With related children under 5 years.....	8	—	—	19	—	62	5
Female householder, no husband present.....	256	16	53	138	55	253	218
Householder worked in 1989.....	139	6	39	57	30	71	79
With related children under 18 years.....	225	11	53	120	46	229	189
With related children under 5 years.....	117	5	29	67	6	81	101
Unrelated individuals.....	388	51	56	85	72	231	265
Nonfamily householder.....	280	44	39	59	36	123	186
65 years and over.....	164	44	15	41	35	139	139
Persons.....	1 781	165	283	744	306	1 860	1 446
Percent below poverty level.....	47.7	34.3	20.4	42.2	73.0	54.3	43.8
Persons under 18 years.....	684	47	122	369	128	887	664
Related children under 18 years.....	684	47	122	369	128	880	653
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	503	28	86	236	123	627	523
Persons 65 years and over.....	248	68	24	92	24	117	211
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	858	30	132	435	130	969	966
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	2 114	247	496	927	325	2 174	1 717

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.						
	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	260	827	582	365	821	1 004	166
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	14	43	36	—	90	52	8
Professional specialty occupations.....	23	72	128	25	100	106	14
Technicians and related support occupations.....	45	19	32	36	23	59	—
Sales occupations.....	7	87	73	48	61	127	9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	34	62	85	63	122	88	18
Private household occupations.....	—	7	—	—	13	30	4
Protective service occupations.....	7	20	30	40	37	57	—
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	50	210	96	34	146	143	43
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	—	16	4	—	19	29	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	16	65	40	20	67	88	11
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	22	72	29	32	66	133	16
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	29	78	18	30	21	29	10
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	13	76	11	37	56	63	26
INCOME IN 1989							
Households.....	215	841	359	427	697	1 043	145
Less than \$5,000.....	42	218	33	120	178	278	24
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	41	119	28	111	101	205	35
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	52	126	35	22	95	113	22
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	38	176	53	82	91	176	21
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	17	140	66	62	57	97	9
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	20	41	60	21	126	101	23
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	5	6	64	9	44	64	7
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	—	15	12	—	5	9	4
\$100,000 or more.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	12 356	12 399	29 087	8 762	12 723	11 318	13 482
Mean (dollars).....	15 419	16 383	32 860	14 713	19 822	17 532	19 506
Families.....	174	644	295	206	554	768	116
Median income (dollars).....	12 375	16 318	33 869	20 278	14 500	16 570	11 250
Per capita income (dollars).....	4 705	5 291	9 926	6 473	6 043	5 623	5 941
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households.....	215	841	359	427	697	1 043	145
With earnings.....	167	529	339	309	562	614	113
Mean earnings (dollars).....	17 598	18 992	33 726	17 988	22 155	24 200	20 632
With Social Security income.....	19	359	15	99	37	349	37
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	3 880	5 606	3 607	3 375	8 120	5 284	4 801
With public assistance income.....	72	200	12	64	112	233	20
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 212	3 277	2 370	2 728	1 659	2 613	3 137
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars).....	15 819	19 330	36 380	21 741	20 876	20 955	19 420
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	14 588	19 297	35 347	23 645	19 905	20 261	20 584
Married-couple families (dollars).....	21 420	24 124	46 525	23 882	30 842	29 913	32 680
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	20 662	28 931	44 674	26 507	32 113	33 651	32 680
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	10 277	13 619	17 736	13 391	9 455	9 755	12 837
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	10 688	12 224	16 145	13 357	6 400	8 135	7 867
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families.....	174	644	295	206	554	768	116
Householder worked in 1989.....	121	349	268	197	414	460	81
With related children under 18 years.....	145	377	268	128	427	502	89
With related children under 5 years.....	57	154	93	71	231	257	27
Married-couple families.....	68	327	189	154	270	413	41
Householder worked in 1989.....	56	188	177	145	222	276	32
With related children under 18 years.....	52	159	175	82	210	223	41
With related children under 5 years.....	30	53	44	47	108	90	6
Female householder, no husband present.....	94	271	95	43	239	314	62
Householder worked in 1989.....	60	138	80	43	147	155	36
With related children under 18 years.....	86	202	88	37	197	254	48
With related children under 5 years.....	27	101	44	15	110	154	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	72	208	78	255	220	304	39
Nonfamily householder.....	41	197	64	221	143	275	29
65 years and over.....	—	102	—	87	4	145	10
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	808	2 602	1 195	929	2 334	3 247	450
Persons under 18 years.....	353	825	529	288	990	1 232	193
Related children under 18 years.....	348	825	529	288	990	1 225	193
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	248	593	410	187	725	859	158
Persons 65 years and over.....	17	393	—	94	55	368	42
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families.....	94	189	51	39	240	282	27
Percent below poverty level.....	54.0	29.3	17.3	18.9	43.3	36.7	23.3
Householder worked in 1989.....	66	46	31	30	109	80	17
With related children under 18 years.....	86	136	51	24	197	232	27
With related children under 5 years.....	29	61	32	17	111	169	21
Married-couple families.....	16	58	9	25	59	66	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	9	15	4	16	11	20	—
With related children under 18 years.....	16	46	9	16	41	46	—
With related children under 5 years.....	9	—	4	9	19	26	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	78	125	42	14	174	203	27
Householder worked in 1989.....	57	31	27	14	91	53	17
With related children under 18 years.....	70	90	42	8	149	179	27
With related children under 5 years.....	20	61	28	8	85	136	21
Unrelated individuals.....	16	144	33	143	88	174	18
Nonfamily householder.....	8	133	19	121	43	158	18
65 years and over.....	—	81	—	71	—	92	10
Persons.....	395	938	218	270	988	1 265	140
Percent below poverty level.....	48.9	36.0	18.2	29.1	42.3	39.0	31.1
Persons under 18 years.....	197	384	117	55	489	593	72
Related children under 18 years.....	192	384	117	55	489	586	72
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	128	291	73	19	346	353	44
Persons 65 years and over.....	—	164	—	71	26	129	10
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	162	479	115	95	618	765	75
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	436	1 121	280	333	1 075	1 497	211

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.			Remainder of Jefferson County			
	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 8	Tract 21.03 (pt.)
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	131	473	222	11	620	187	110
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	51	24	—	31	15	—
Professional specialty occupations	—	122	21	—	31	25	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	31	—	—	5	—	7
Sales occupations	13	28	31	—	14	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12	29	22	11	40	15	15
Private household occupations	—	8	—	—	24	—	—
Protective service occupations	39	6	9	—	18	26	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	26	101	31	—	124	31	8
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	20	—	—	46	37	29
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	14	36	—	58	8	6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	19	18	27	—	120	16	20
Transportation and material moving occupations	15	21	—	—	58	5	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	24	21	—	51	9	17
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	147	468	201	11	772	208	120
Less than \$5,000	55	86	90	—	228	63	46
\$5,000 to \$9,999	37	75	20	—	182	28	36
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19	58	12	—	111	45	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20	71	35	11	130	20	7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8	46	19	—	49	36	17
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	60	18	—	53	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8	58	7	—	5	16	8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	6	—	—	14	—	6
Median (dollars)	6 766	17 344	7 072	16 250	8 965	11 354	6 219
Mean (dollars)	10 779	24 857	14 283	16 000	14 911	15 512	20 368
Families	113	372	151	—	540	179	68
Median income (dollars)	7 773	19 063	14 250	—	12 125	12 240	16 429
Per capita income (dollars)	2 920	8 470	4 300	5 104	4 786	4 997	6 783
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	147	468	201	11	772	208	120
With earnings	110	342	123	—	454	150	56
Mean earnings (dollars)	13 044	29 732	19 025	16 000	19 127	17 162	29 022
With Social Security income	28	95	59	—	313	47	57
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	1 281	6 302	5 039	—	4 652	5 938	4 593
With public assistance income	63	115	70	—	271	56	21
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	866	2 439	2 303	—	2 928	2 880	2 867
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	11 112	26 979	16 896	—	18 113	16 718	32 842
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 314	21 060	20 475	—	22 928	23 233	40 054
Married-couple families (dollars)	28 824	36 315	31 441	—	22 934	19 238	50 072
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 824	30 886	37 213	—	34 551	25 251	85 958
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 004	9 234	7 340	—	11 004	10 335	11 016
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 203	8 037	5 238	—	6 572	17 478	11 364
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	113	372	151	—	540	179	68
Householder worked in 1989	47	265	103	—	267	112	41
With related children under 18 years	100	246	108	—	327	104	39
With related children under 5 years	55	124	38	—	152	29	10
Married-couple families	17	239	60	—	320	131	38
Householder worked in 1989	17	189	54	—	187	95	23
With related children under 18 years	17	129	36	—	169	79	15
With related children under 5 years	9	62	6	—	71	16	—
Female householder, no husband present	81	119	79	—	191	37	30
Householder worked in 1989	23	62	44	—	65	12	18
With related children under 18 years	68	108	60	—	136	20	24
With related children under 5 years	39	62	32	—	74	8	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	49	96	55	11	269	43	81
Nonfamily householder	34	96	50	11	232	29	52
65 years and over	10	39	22	—	186	23	43
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	541	1 282	653	11	2 393	618	297
Persons under 18 years	244	517	258	—	829	177	75
Related children under 18 years	244	517	258	—	829	177	75
Related children 5 to 17 years	205	347	207	—	628	149	52
Persons 65 years and over	19	105	59	—	432	96	77
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	75	137	78	—	242	70	16
Percent below poverty level	66.4	36.8	51.7	—	44.8	39.1	23.5
Householder worked in 1989	9	60	30	—	80	29	10
With related children under 18 years	75	125	58	—	164	22	16
With related children under 5 years	48	89	27	—	90	16	10
Married-couple families	9	47	12	—	112	41	—
Householder worked in 1989	9	16	6	—	34	23	—
With related children under 18 years	9	35	6	—	48	16	—
With related children under 5 years	9	27	6	—	20	16	—
Female householder, no husband present	58	90	59	—	114	23	16
Householder worked in 1989	—	44	24	—	39	6	10
With related children under 18 years	58	90	45	—	102	6	16
With related children under 5 years	39	62	21	—	63	—	10
Unrelated individuals	27	30	38	—	203	30	75
Nonfamily householder	20	30	38	—	174	23	46
65 years and over	10	22	15	—	163	23	37
Persons	411	597	337	—	1 133	257	140
Percent below poverty level	76.0	46.6	51.6	—	47.3	41.6	47.1
Persons under 18 years	222	361	148	—	397	83	49
Related children under 18 years	222	361	148	—	397	83	49
Related children 5 to 17 years	183	232	107	—	282	62	26
Persons 65 years and over	19	37	28	—	285	59	37
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	235	251	202	—	446	194	101
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	447	638	356	—	1 440	327	161

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Jefferson County						
		Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 3.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02
All housing units.....	33 311	33 311	23 189	1 405	1 932	1 409	1 735	332	834	856
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	410	410	232	25	23	18	22	7	17	6
1985 to 1988.....	2 129	2 129	1 062	212	259	189	35	30	139	22
1980 to 1984.....	2 809	2 809	1 411	167	317	176	120	38	61	83
1970 to 1979.....	8 736	8 736	5 307	535	654	472	422	61	301	226
1960 to 1969.....	7 561	7 561	5 858	206	341	190	355	79	170	361
1950 to 1959.....	5 338	5 338	4 314	149	178	205	362	32	85	111
1940 to 1949.....	3 599	3 599	2 950	79	97	123	344	42	40	7
1939 or earlier.....	2 729	2 729	2 055	32	63	36	75	43	21	40
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	360	360	331	4	4	8	35	—	6	17
1 bedroom.....	2 903	2 903	2 476	71	29	90	276	26	54	107
2 bedrooms.....	11 090	11 090	8 072	484	574	638	624	140	266	364
3 bedrooms.....	15 915	15 915	10 215	717	1 222	622	623	145	391	330
4 bedrooms.....	2 649	2 649	1 770	118	97	51	129	10	117	38
5 or more bedrooms.....	394	394	325	11	6	—	48	11	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	45	45	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	103	103	103	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	32 953	32 953	23 027	1 383	1 927	1 409	1 708	332	813	856
Source of water, public system or private company.....	32 788	32 788	23 110	1 385	1 909	1 402	1 708	332	834	848
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	24 998	24 998	21 794	98	1 199	1 345	1 671	231	339	835
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	405	405	169	22	13	8	29	5	18	4
Owner-occupied housing units.....	183	183	70	6	—	—	17	5	14	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	157	157	83	8	13	8	6	—	4	4
Occupied housing units.....	30 001	30 001	20 871	1 335	1 839	1 312	1 508	295	734	769
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	19 161	19 161	15 529	673	1 029	1 054	1 230	182	344	453
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	1 744	1 744	323	107	112	13	11	39	95	16
Electricity.....	7 622	7 622	4 734	365	602	231	243	74	243	292
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	19	19	11	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	1 423	1 423	247	190	96	14	11	—	52	8
No fuel used.....	32	32	27	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	3 951	3 951	3 312	60	45	127	477	77	80	78
1.....	10 250	10 250	7 935	307	526	514	626	73	208	335
2.....	10 762	10 762	6 796	575	789	469	294	108	280	247
3 or more.....	5 038	5 038	2 828	393	479	202	111	37	166	109
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	20 121	20 121	12 886	1 156	1 341	933	748	237	534	454
1989 to March 1990.....	1 490	1 490	880	105	100	102	9	—	38	37
1985 to 1988.....	3 897	3 897	2 258	235	356	266	72	50	137	57
1980 to 1984.....	3 098	3 098	1 716	236	248	122	30	47	85	68
1970 to 1979.....	5 310	5 310	3 328	304	351	255	156	33	148	126
1969 or earlier.....	6 326	6 326	4 704	276	286	188	481	107	126	166
Renter-occupied housing units.....	9 880	9 880	7 985	179	498	379	760	58	200	315
1989 to March 1990.....	3 944	3 944	3 261	68	190	144	235	25	49	84
1985 to 1988.....	3 496	3 496	2 821	65	213	172	237	10	54	156
1980 to 1984.....	1 224	1 224	966	29	51	34	96	—	56	56
1970 to 1979.....	789	789	639	—	32	21	113	14	32	19
1969 or earlier.....	427	427	298	17	12	8	79	9	9	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	3 215	3 215	2 432	107	55	140	296	13	121	120
Householder 65 years and over.....	7 887	7 887	5 892	261	357	265	537	125	139	183
Owner-occupied housing units.....	6 289	6 289	4 601	248	306	218	410	97	105	139
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	137	137	52	6	8	—	12	5	7	—
No telephone in unit.....	325	325	252	11	—	11	51	—	10	12
No vehicle available.....	1 757	1 757	1 336	36	12	64	203	73	36	47
Complete plumbing facilities.....	29 661	29 661	20 718	1 321	1 826	1 304	1 485	290	716	765
1.00 or less persons per room.....	28 288	28 288	19 725	1 262	1 781	1 247	1 369	286	670	733
1.01 or more persons per room.....	1 373	1 373	993	59	45	57	116	4	46	32
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	340	340	153	14	13	8	23	5	18	4
1.00 or less persons per room.....	307	307	130	14	13	—	23	5	18	4
1.01 or more persons per room.....	33	33	23	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	32 220	32 220	31 451	33 701	34 770	24 354	20 860	26 307	29 225	27 275
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	17 323	17 323	16 005	21 982	25 276	18 999	10 522	10 040	17 739	18 789
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	7 228	7 228	5 740	113	208	334	715	83	199	206
Owner-occupied housing units.....	3 297	3 297	2 332	88	91	202	265	51	81	80
Renter-occupied housing units.....	3 931	3 931	3 408	25	117	132	450	32	118	126

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jefferson County—Con.			Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County						
	Tract 20	Tract 21.03	Tract 21.04	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 6.99	Tract 9
All housing units.....	1 670	1 419	1 470	47	203	1 329	1 691	279	—	1 397
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	90	30	28	—	—	18	22	7	—	10
1985 to 1988.....	257	157	96	11	18	189	28	26	—	7
1980 to 1984.....	282	73	225	—	—	147	120	9	—	17
1970 to 1979.....	673	535	607	7	96	421	406	41	—	159
1960 to 1969.....	201	378	237	12	43	190	340	79	—	845
1950 to 1959.....	99	114	159	7	42	205	362	32	—	162
1940 to 1949.....	30	76	59	5	4	123	344	42	—	82
1939 or earlier.....	38	56	59	5	—	36	69	43	—	115
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	5	—	—	8	35	—	—	19
1 bedroom.....	25	36	25	—	—	90	276	26	—	109
2 bedrooms.....	319	370	345	17	114	627	606	127	—	300
3 bedrooms.....	992	883	899	30	80	553	602	105	—	863
4 bedrooms.....	287	130	180	—	9	51	124	10	—	91
5 or more bedrooms.....	47	—	16	—	—	—	48	11	—	15
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 664	1 411	1 470	47	203	1 329	1 669	279	—	1 393
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 603	1 360	1 422	47	203	1 329	1 691	279	—	1 397
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	755	363	243	19	181	1 272	1 671	214	—	1 397
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	12	29	—	—	—	8	19	5	—	10
Owner-occupied housing units.....	12	24	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	5	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	4
Occupied housing units.....	1 589	1 349	1 409	40	199	1 237	1 464	248	—	1 293
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	772	604	396	28	175	987	1 223	182	—	981
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	81	116	137	—	—	13	—	29	—	14
Electricity.....	620	436	617	12	20	223	222	37	—	274
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	116	193	259	—	4	14	11	—	—	17
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	30	149	30	12	13	127	472	77	—	94
1.....	299	326	293	7	71	495	614	56	—	502
2.....	838	546	711	16	83	423	278	94	—	488
3 or more.....	422	328	375	5	32	192	100	21	—	209
Vehicles per household.....	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.2	—	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 431	1 120	1 218	40	75	869	704	190	—	917
1989 to March 1990.....	179	90	101	—	6	94	9	—	—	53
1985 to 1988.....	397	253	238	11	18	255	65	26	—	218
1980 to 1984.....	306	201	270	—	5	95	30	24	—	135
1970 to 1979.....	415	308	381	—	5	237	140	33	—	206
1969 or earlier.....	134	268	228	29	41	188	460	107	—	305
Renter-occupied housing units.....	158	229	191	—	124	368	760	58	—	376
1989 to March 1990.....	89	61	78	—	35	133	235	25	—	173
1985 to 1988.....	38	117	80	—	60	172	237	10	—	117
1980 to 1984.....	13	17	20	—	24	34	96	—	—	55
1970 to 1979.....	9	199	13	—	5	21	113	14	—	21
1969 or earlier.....	9	15	—	—	—	8	79	9	—	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	35	86	76	—	—	140	296	13	—	32
Householder 65 years and over.....	220	296	218	19	27	265	511	112	—	352
Owner-occupied housing units.....	199	250	205	19	15	218	384	84	—	303
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	11	51	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	20	70	11	7	—	64	198	73	—	19
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 577	1 320	1 409	40	199	1 229	1 451	243	—	1 283
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 543	1 279	1 375	40	199	1 172	1 335	239	—	1 268
1.01 or more persons per room.....	34	41	34	—	—	57	116	4	—	15
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	12	29	—	—	—	8	13	5	—	10
1.00 or less persons per room.....	12	17	—	—	—	—	13	5	—	10
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	12	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	52 391	28 562	34 546	25 709	36 026	23 190	20 300	22 172	—	28 751
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	33 020	26 629	27 175	—	21 600	18 633	10 522	10 040	—	19 679
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	68	300	138	7	43	334	705	83	—	186
Owner-occupied housing units.....	40	240	124	7	—	202	255	51	—	84
Renter-occupied housing units.....	28	60	14	—	43	132	450	32	—	102

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.								
	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02
All housing units.....	33	932	248	1 764	1 345	982	1 181	1 538	1 903
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	15	6	5	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	9	—	13	61	86	93	77	94
1980 to 1984	—	27	3	28	55	99	151	58	224
1970 to 1979	—	98	31	266	225	127	322	481	629
1960 to 1969	11	172	44	273	263	342	154	569	619
1950 to 1959	9	184	10	383	332	270	231	258	221
1940 to 1949	—	208	45	381	220	50	182	61	103
1939 or earlier	13	234	115	420	174	2	43	34	13
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	17	19	43	—	24	—	8	40
1 bedroom	—	117	22	375	107	105	34	48	446
2 bedrooms	25	408	95	642	497	431	355	369	520
3 bedrooms	8	306	71	536	634	382	691	953	747
4 bedrooms	—	73	21	112	90	40	80	160	144
5 or more bedrooms	—	11	20	56	17	—	21	—	6
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	33	932	229	1 740	1 333	967	1 165	1 538	1 903
Source of water, public system or private company	33	932	248	1 764	1 345	976	1 181	1 538	1 903
Sewage disposal, public sewer	33	920	248	1 758	1 345	967	1 152	1 519	1 892
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	15	13	33	16	5	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	7	7	5	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	15	7	22	9	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	29	787	197	1 480	1 186	878	1 111	1 434	1 744
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	29	688	157	1 205	1 039	731	837	956	992
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	35	—	21	16	16	24	5	16
Electricity	—	39	37	249	119	131	198	456	736
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	14	—	5	6	—	52	17	—
No fuel used	—	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	16	192	100	388	337	71	211	107	185
1	8	303	71	656	455	354	375	485	723
2	5	228	15	310	264	357	385	582	641
3 or more	—	64	11	126	130	96	140	260	195
Vehicles per household .....	.6	1.2	.7	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	24	431	76	713	727	483	803	990	848
1989 to March 1990	—	20	8	43	31	37	49	75	51
1985 to 1988	—	44	—	85	75	69	109	241	143
1980 to 1984	7	54	—	101	74	83	129	92	127
1970 to 1979	—	52	13	251	165	83	230	350	217
1969 or earlier	17	261	55	233	382	211	286	232	310
Renter-occupied housing units	5	356	121	767	459	395	308	444	896
1989 to March 1990	—	139	41	383	97	209	117	258	462
1985 to 1988	5	72	53	267	203	132	98	92	322
1980 to 1984	—	35	14	71	67	48	50	60	91
1970 to 1979	—	57	13	29	70	6	43	34	14
1969 or earlier	—	53	—	17	22	—	—	—	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	—	129	42	374	181	141	116	90	155
Householder 65 years and over	24	287	80	393	419	213	271	295	591
Owner-occupied housing units	24	222	52	306	352	157	249	259	366
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	15	—	9	6	5	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	13	11	21	—	16	35	8	25
No vehicle available	16	105	40	68	141	52	65	41	132
Complete plumbing facilities	29	787	182	1 473	1 157	862	1 106	1 434	1 744
1.00 or less persons per room	29	732	172	1 329	1 082	806	1 041	1 414	1 699
1.01 or more persons per room	—	55	10	144	75	56	65	20	45
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	15	7	29	16	5	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	15	7	29	13	5	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	5 089	23 244	22 409	21 881	15 787	28 794	21 811	34 068	37 679
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 650	15 526	8 297	11 428	11 595	14 636	14 999	21 455	16 799
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	16	304	95	640	560	213	378	231	332
Owner-occupied housing units	16	124	26	163	293	33	246	93	54
Renter-occupied housing units	—	180	69	477	267	180	132	138	278

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.							
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 21.04 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 882	1 618	1 614	404	848	936	739	276
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	43	21	—	10	6	47	16	6
1985 to 1988.....	—	29	21	82	22	150	35	11
1980 to 1984.....	29	122	40	28	83	125	46	—
1970 to 1979.....	306	223	368	129	218	408	274	72
1960 to 1969.....	258	380	349	104	361	110	254	86
1950 to 1959.....	392	383	509	14	111	78	65	54
1940 to 1949.....	503	250	238	23	7	11	49	19
1939 or earlier.....	351	210	89	14	40	7	—	28
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	41	42	7	6	17	—	—	5
1 bedroom.....	210	182	137	54	107	—	31	—
2 bedrooms.....	882	646	549	142	364	115	171	70
3 bedrooms.....	660	653	663	153	322	556	486	161
4 bedrooms.....	69	95	196	49	38	227	51	40
5 or more bedrooms.....	20	—	62	—	—	38	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 865	1 593	1 614	404	848	936	731	276
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 882	1 618	1 614	404	848	878	724	276
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 875	1 592	1 614	300	827	651	304	43
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	13	—	—	—	4	6	22	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	10	—	—	—	—	6	17	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	3	—	—	—	4	—	5	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 665	1 422	1 500	347	761	890	704	255
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	1 390	954	1 049	210	453	561	485	217
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	28	23	14	8	16	13	20	12
Electricity.....	233	429	437	129	292	299	136	26
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	11	16	—	—	—	17	63	—
No fuel used.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	218	342	98	57	78	3	102	12
1.....	708	617	561	118	335	166	182	73
2.....	542	260	603	127	247	469	254	125
3 or more.....	197	203	238	45	101	252	166	45
Vehicles per household.....	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	936	805	1 016	194	446	806	580	213
1989 to March 1990.....	49	37	82	19	37	132	30	18
1985 to 1988.....	180	115	125	63	49	234	97	36
1980 to 1984.....	103	108	136	41	68	145	141	18
1970 to 1979.....	288	226	236	44	126	199	166	61
1969 or earlier.....	316	319	437	27	166	96	146	80
Renter-occupied housing units.....	729	617	484	153	315	84	124	42
1989 to March 1990.....	344	211	196	24	84	42	37	16
1985 to 1988.....	258	246	185	43	156	16	58	19
1980 to 1984.....	70	90	36	45	56	13	4	7
1970 to 1979.....	44	49	41	32	19	4	10	—
1969 or earlier.....	13	21	26	9	—	9	15	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	225	175	33	63	120	17	65	25
Householder 65 years and over.....	439	420	590	80	183	123	144	54
Owner-occupied housing units.....	345	319	453	46	139	114	121	54
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
No telephone in unit.....	27	12	—	10	12	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	51	113	49	19	47	—	36	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 652	1 422	1 500	347	757	864	682	255
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 535	1 308	1 490	314	725	884	657	255
1.01 or more persons per room.....	117	114	10	33	32	—	25	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	13	—	—	—	4	6	22	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	13	—	—	—	4	6	10	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	29 303	25 641	63 532	28 784	27 074	58 519	28 156	31 597
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	15 525	12 713	26 891	10 845	18 789	28 910	23 919	33 087
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	364	538	142	134	206	30	182	17
Owner-occupied housing units.....	99	235	73	31	80	12	145	10
Renter-occupied housing units.....	265	303	69	103	126	18	37	7

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County								
	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.85	Tract 4.86	Tract 5.02 (pt.)
All housing units.....	64	1 746	1 029	1 358	1 729	80	42	-	44
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	-	16	28	25	23	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1988.....	20	49	141	201	241	-	-	-	7
1980 to 1984.....	29	123	188	167	317	29	3	-	-
1970 to 1979.....	-	421	369	528	558	51	5	-	16
1960 to 1969.....	6	348	150	194	298	-	11	-	15
1950 to 1959.....	-	316	72	142	136	-	13	-	-
1940 to 1949.....	-	210	28	74	93	-	6	-	-
1939 or earlier.....	9	263	53	27	63	-	4	-	6
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	13	5	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
1 bedroom.....	-	155	48	71	29	-	-	-	-
2 bedrooms.....	21	604	326	467	460	11	-	-	18
3 bedrooms.....	30	802	577	687	1 142	69	42	-	21
4 bedrooms.....	-	158	76	118	88	-	-	-	5
5 or more bedrooms.....	-	22	2	11	6	-	-	-	-
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	51	1 650	1 018	1 336	1 724	80	42	-	39
Source of water, public system or private company.....	53	1 652	978	1 338	1 706	73	42	-	17
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	58	860	371	79	1 018	73	42	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	110	19	22	13	-	-	-	10
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	29	19	6	-	-	-	-	10
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	44	-	8	13	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units.....	47	1 376	940	1 295	1 640	75	42	-	44
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	34	714	431	645	854	67	39	-	7
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	-	299	164	107	112	-	-	-	11
Electricity.....	13	177	253	353	582	8	3	-	21
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
All other fuels.....	-	181	92	190	92	-	-	-	-
No fuel used.....	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	-	291	59	48	32	-	-	-	5
1.....	33	440	244	300	455	19	15	-	12
2.....	14	469	429	559	706	46	27	-	16
3 or more.....	-	176	208	388	447	10	-	-	11
Vehicles per household.....	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	-	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	34	938	774	1 116	1 266	64	-	-	44
1989 to March 1990.....	9	69	95	105	94	8	-	-	-
1985 to 1988.....	14	122	231	224	338	11	-	-	7
1980 to 1984.....	11	115	174	236	243	27	-	-	-
1970 to 1979.....	-	192	171	304	346	18	-	-	16
1969 or earlier.....	-	440	103	247	245	-	-	-	21
Renter-occupied housing units.....	13	438	166	179	374	11	42	-	-
1989 to March 1990.....	-	137	84	68	155	11	18	-	-
1985 to 1988.....	13	115	41	65	153	-	20	-	-
1980 to 1984.....	-	86	24	29	27	-	4	-	-
1970 to 1979.....	-	43	10	-	27	-	-	-	-
1969 or earlier.....	-	57	7	17	12	-	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	-	209	144	107	55	-	-	-	-
Householder 65 years and over.....	-	510	165	242	330	-	-	-	26
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	404	127	229	291	-	-	-	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	35	4	6	8	-	-	-	5
No telephone in unit.....	-	34	15	11	-	-	-	-	11
No vehicle available.....	-	192	47	29	12	-	-	-	5
Complete plumbing facilities.....	47	1 303	921	1 281	1 627	75	42	-	34
1.00 or less persons per room.....	47	1 202	886	1 222	1 582	75	42	-	34
1.01 or more persons per room.....	-	101	35	59	45	-	-	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	73	19	14	13	-	-	-	10
1.00 or less persons per room.....	-	63	19	14	13	-	-	-	10
1.01 or more persons per room.....	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	27 725	25 147	31 210	33 988	34 696	40 153	-	-	29 827
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	16 000	17 715	23 591	21 982	26 494	31 274	32 218	-	-
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	-	525	166	106	165	-	-	-	10
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	312	119	81	91	-	-	-	10
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	213	47	25	74	-	-	-	-

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County—Con.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 21.04 (pt.)
All housing units -----	53	476	455	430	8	734	680	1 194
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990-----	—	—	—	7	—	43	14	22
1985 to 1988-----	4	—	33	57	—	107	122	85
1980 to 1984-----	29	54	17	33	—	157	27	225
1970 to 1979-----	20	119	101	172	8	265	261	535
1960 to 1969-----	—	134	115	66	—	91	124	151
1950 to 1959-----	—	52	47	71	—	21	49	105
1940 to 1949-----	—	32	103	17	—	19	27	40
1939 or earlier-----	—	85	39	7	—	31	56	31
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom-----	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom-----	—	43	26	—	—	25	5	25
2 bedrooms-----	13	134	162	124	—	204	199	275
3 bedrooms-----	40	269	204	238	8	436	397	738
4 bedrooms-----	—	27	60	68	—	60	79	140
5 or more bedrooms-----	—	—	3	—	—	9	—	16
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities-----	53	466	448	409	8	728	680	1 194
Source of water, public system or private company-----	53	394	435	430	—	725	636	1 146
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	17	237	39	39	8	104	59	200
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	4	27	18	—	6	7	—
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	—	22	14	—	6	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units-----	47	308	423	387	8	699	645	1 154
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas-----	—	94	104	134	—	211	119	179
Battled, tank, or LP gas-----	10	130	212	87	—	68	96	125
Electricity-----	37	53	62	114	—	321	300	591
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels-----	—	28	45	52	8	99	130	259
No fuel used-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None-----	—	37	52	23	—	27	47	18
1-----	17	103	90	90	—	133	144	220
2-----	14	119	167	153	—	369	292	586
3 or more-----	16	49	114	121	8	170	162	330
Vehicles per household-----	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.1	8.0	2.0	2.0	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units-----	47	138	296	340	8	625	540	1 005
1989 to March 1990-----	—	11	10	19	—	47	60	83
1985 to 1988-----	24	15	50	74	8	163	156	202
1980 to 1984-----	23	24	12	44	—	161	60	252
1970 to 1979-----	—	42	111	104	—	216	142	320
1969 or earlier-----	—	46	113	99	—	38	122	148
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	170	127	47	—	74	105	149
1989 to March 1990-----	—	13	39	25	—	47	24	62
1985 to 1988-----	—	87	28	11	—	22	59	61
1980 to 1984-----	—	27	24	11	—	—	13	13
1970 to 1979-----	—	40	3	—	—	5	9	13
1969 or earlier-----	—	3	33	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit-----	—	66	54	58	—	18	21	51
Householder 65 years and over-----	13	103	134	59	—	97	152	164
Owner-occupied housing units-----	13	73	101	59	—	85	129	151
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	20	7	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit-----	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available-----	—	30	24	17	—	20	34	11
Complete plumbing facilities-----	47	308	396	369	8	693	638	1 154
1.00 or less persons per room-----	47	293	368	356	8	659	622	1 120
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	15	28	13	—	34	16	34
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	—	—	27	18	—	6	7	—
1.00 or less persons per room-----	—	—	27	18	—	6	7	—
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	43 023	43 863	38 466	29 476	38 480	44 488	28 999	35 171
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	—	16 144	12 433	40 182	—	37 686	29 829	25 508
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	—	72	102	65	—	38	118	121
Owner-occupied housing units-----	—	19	46	50	—	28	95	114
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	53	56	15	—	10	23	7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Jefferson County						
		Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 3.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units	15 899	15 899	11 183	735	1 049	589	662	156	238	358
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	8 291	8 291	5 761	353	595	304	217	34	126	182
Less than \$300.....	909	909	670	24	42	31	36	10	11	14
\$300 to \$399.....	1 407	1 407	1 118	35	46	113	72	6	35	28
\$400 to \$499.....	1 640	1 640	1 136	86	103	47	40	—	27	28
\$500 to \$599.....	1 502	1 502	1 018	47	114	39	11	9	12	56
\$600 to \$799.....	1 721	1 721	1 068	77	213	39	17	—	26	43
\$800 to \$999.....	708	708	430	72	72	25	29	—	7	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	326	326	257	6	5	10	12	—	8	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	55	55	41	6	—	—	—	—	—	5
\$2,000 or more.....	23	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	511	511	496	577	594	412	401	556	467	522
Not mortgaged	7 608	7 608	5 422	382	454	285	445	122	112	176
Less than \$100.....	494	494	319	35	33	23	37	13	18	18
\$100 to \$199.....	3 773	3 773	2 649	227	214	156	236	82	17	43
\$200 to \$299.....	2 621	2 621	1 918	100	176	101	134	27	61	102
\$300 to \$399.....	492	492	330	20	31	5	30	—	12	13
\$400 to \$499.....	80	80	60	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
\$500 or more.....	148	148	146	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	190	190	192	175	194	177	179	159	223	221
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	6 047	6 047	4 575	203	243	233	429	94	109	139
Less than 20 percent.....	1 788	1 788	1 292	99	102	93	123	25	13	31
20 to 24 percent.....	699	699	541	19	38	10	50	14	22	32
25 to 29 percent.....	565	565	419	14	33	25	60	6	7	5
30 to 34 percent.....	438	438	344	11	8	10	24	17	—	21
35 percent or more.....	2 173	2 173	1 683	46	55	71	157	32	60	50
Not computed.....	384	384	296	14	7	24	15	—	7	—
Median.....	28.0	28.0	28.7	19.4	22.1	25.3	27.8	30.6	40.0	30.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	3 837	3 837	2 705	192	293	207	108	30	32	116
Less than 20 percent.....	2 555	2 555	1 784	136	182	139	88	12	10	84
20 to 24 percent.....	516	516	372	14	26	4	6	—	9	6
25 to 29 percent.....	365	365	275	19	21	8	9	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent.....	240	240	166	—	48	11	5	9	7	14
35 percent or more.....	155	155	108	17	16	5	9	—	6	6
Not computed.....	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.3	15.3	15.7	12.0	14.3	15.4	11.7	26.7	23.3	12.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	2 909	2 909	1 819	145	280	86	68	17	47	48
Less than 20 percent.....	2 450	2 450	1 588	118	224	77	68	17	40	40
20 to 24 percent.....	288	288	153	—	32	—	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	136	136	48	27	19	—	—	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent.....	26	26	21	—	5	9	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.4	13.4	12.7	10.6	15.8	11.9	10.9	10.0	11.1	16.0
\$50,000 or more.....	3 106	3 106	2 084	195	233	63	57	15	50	55
Less than 20 percent.....	2 882	2 882	1 891	186	233	63	51	15	42	50
20 to 24 percent.....	162	162	131	9	—	—	6	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	46	46	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent.....	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.0	11.0	10.7	11.4	12.6	10.0	12.5	10.0	12.2	11.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 683	9 683	7 937	149	498	379	744	58	194	315
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	293	293	283	—	—	—	24	—	10	77
\$100 to \$199.....	856	856	732	—	—	5	163	14	79	8
\$200 to \$299.....	2 268	2 268	1 984	33	115	147	280	7	26	21
\$300 to \$399.....	2 540	2 540	2 164	35	156	159	115	4	28	50
\$400 to \$499.....	1 590	1 590	1 350	34	96	27	87	10	25	92
\$500 to \$599.....	701	701	596	—	59	21	21	6	—	35
\$600 to \$749.....	391	391	277	7	28	—	7	—	17	7
\$750 to \$999.....	61	61	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	27	27	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	956	956	471	40	44	20	47	17	9	25
Median (dollars).....	339	339	336	354	372	335	265	273	232	375
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	4 061	4 061	3 560	29	114	151	455	27	108	121
Less than 20 percent.....	70	70	62	—	—	—	—	—	10	6
20 to 24 percent.....	190	190	188	—	—	—	35	—	11	20
25 to 29 percent.....	191	191	178	—	—	—	46	—	9	17
30 to 34 percent.....	188	188	150	—	7	—	10	—	8	5
35 percent or more.....	2 565	2 565	2 357	7	69	120	278	18	59	57
Not computed.....	857	857	625	22	38	31	86	9	11	16
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	46.6	36.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	2 492	2 492	1 973	63	119	67	163	18	42	91
Less than 20 percent.....	371	371	317	9	—	8	61	—	18	24
20 to 24 percent.....	449	449	387	17	11	35	38	7	4	26
25 to 29 percent.....	453	453	379	13	45	19	26	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	351	351	265	11	24	5	8	—	15	20
35 percent or more.....	563	563	509	—	24	—	30	11	5	21
Not computed.....	305	305	116	13	15	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	28.0	28.0	28.0	24.7	29.6	23.6	22.7	44.0	23.8	24.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	1 968	1 968	1 556	27	133	117	99	13	37	53
Less than 20 percent.....	1 131	1 131	902	22	76	84	62	—	5	19
20 to 24 percent.....	337	337	300	—	29	6	19	5	12	11
25 to 29 percent.....	190	190	162	—	5	21	18	—	9	14
30 to 34 percent.....	131	131	100	—	16	—	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more.....	24	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	155	155	68	5	7	6	—	8	3	9
Median.....	18.1	18.1	18.3	16.3	18.9	15.9	17.0	22.5	25.0	21.4
\$35,000 or more.....	1 162	1 162	848	30	132	44	27	—	7	50
Less than 20 percent.....	992	992	727	30	125	44	18	—	7	50
20 to 24 percent.....	80	80	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	17	17	10	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	66	66	33	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Median.....	12.3	12.3	12.3	11.6	10.6	10.0	12.7	—	17.5	11.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County—Con.			Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County						
	Tract 20	Tract 21.03	Tract 21.04	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 6.99	Tract 9
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 092	790	875	35	66	536	630	149	—	853
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	867	446	570	5	29	251	205	34	—	549
Less than \$300.....	17	45	43	5	6	31	36	10	—	50
\$300 to \$399.....	46	57	49	—	12	103	66	6	—	104
\$400 to \$499.....	71	106	131	—	—	39	40	—	—	152
\$500 to \$599.....	118	123	133	—	6	29	11	9	—	95
\$600 to \$799.....	293	96	143	—	5	24	17	9	—	125
\$800 to \$999.....	160	19	50	—	—	15	29	—	—	16
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	140	—	21	—	—	10	6	—	—	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	717	510	536	200—	385	395	401	556	—	481
Not mortgaged.....	225	344	305	30	37	285	425	115	—	304
Less than \$100.....	—	7	10	7	—	23	37	13	—	8
\$100 to \$199.....	87	178	158	12	8	156	226	82	—	123
\$200 to \$299.....	102	131	119	11	29	101	124	20	—	138
\$300 to \$399.....	36	28	13	—	—	5	30	—	—	28
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	7
Median (dollars).....	219	191	192	160	248	177	179	154	—	212
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	115	327	214	19	23	233	408	94	—	300
Less than 20 percent.....	33	60	46	12	16	93	118	25	—	100
20 to 24 percent.....	—	45	31	—	—	10	50	14	—	48
25 to 29 percent.....	11	7	20	7	—	25	60	6	—	41
30 to 34 percent.....	5	30	19	—	—	10	18	17	—	22
35 percent or more.....	61	158	75	—	7	71	147	32	—	81
Not computed.....	5	27	23	—	—	24	15	—	—	8
Median.....	37.7	38.1	29.6	10.0—	17.7	25.3	27.4	30.6	—	24.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	192	180	232	5	9	197	103	30	—	255
Less than 20 percent.....	103	155	147	5	9	134	83	12	—	119
20 to 24 percent.....	24	15	59	—	—	39	6	—	—	35
25 to 29 percent.....	31	—	7	—	—	8	—	9	—	57
30 to 34 percent.....	17	5	13	—	—	11	5	9	—	14
35 percent or more.....	17	—	6	—	—	5	9	—	—	30
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.5	14.3	15.9	10.0—	10.0—	14.7	12.0	26.7	—	21.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	305	145	188	5	11	63	68	17	—	143
Less than 20 percent.....	221	134	135	5	11	54	68	17	—	143
20 to 24 percent.....	52	11	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	27	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.7	14.0	15.2	10.0—	15.4	10.0—	10.9	10.0—	—	11.2
\$50,000 or more.....	480	138	241	6	23	43	51	8	—	155
Less than 20 percent.....	390	138	233	6	23	43	45	8	—	150
20 to 24 percent.....	46	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent.....	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.0	10.0—	12.0	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	11.7	10.0—	—	10.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	155	215	173	—	124	368	744	58	—	369
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	6
\$100 to \$199.....	9	21	—	—	—	5	143	14	—	13
\$200 to \$299.....	36	17	25	—	53	147	280	7	—	77
\$300 to \$399.....	24	50	73	—	66	148	115	4	—	83
\$400 to \$499.....	14	21	36	—	—	27	87	10	—	86
\$500 to \$599.....	15	26	7	—	—	21	21	6	—	36
\$600 to \$749.....	19	27	17	—	—	—	7	—	—	40
\$750 to \$999.....	8	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	15	43	6	—	5	20	47	17	—	28
Median (dollars).....	403	388	387	—	306	339	265	273	—	372
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	28	73	28	—	50	151	455	27	—	100
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	9	9	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	15	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	12
35 percent or more.....	5	30	22	—	45	120	278	18	—	48
Not computed.....	14	19	6	—	5	31	86	9	—	34
Median.....	28.9	44.3	50.0+	—	48.2	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	23	44	47	—	18	67	163	18	—	87
Less than 20 percent.....	7	—	18	—	—	8	61	—	—	17
20 to 24 percent.....	11	—	8	—	—	35	38	7	—	10
25 to 29 percent.....	5	—	—	—	10	19	26	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	14	14	—	—	5	8	—	—	14
35 percent or more.....	—	19	7	—	8	—	30	11	—	41
Not computed.....	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Median.....	22.0	35.7	23.4	—	29.5	23.6	22.7	44.0	—	35.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	36	23	43	—	19	106	99	13	—	129
Less than 20 percent.....	28	8	43	—	19	73	62	—	—	47
20 to 24 percent.....	—	7	—	—	—	6	19	5	—	48
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	21	18	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	10
Median.....	17.6	14.7	15.9	—	16.0	16.7	17.0	22.5	—	21.3
\$35,000 or more.....	68	75	55	—	37	44	27	—	—	53
Less than 20 percent.....	44	59	37	—	37	44	18	—	—	41
20 to 24 percent.....	15	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	9	16	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Median.....	15.5	14.2	14.7	—	10.0—	10.0—	12.7	—	—	14.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.								
	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	24	394	76	659	652	415	679	921	791
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	7	146	28	354	125	212	327	647	445
Less than \$300.....	7	9	7	56	24	58	52	72	62
\$300 to \$399.....	—	32	—	92	35	66	94	58	97
\$400 to \$499.....	—	68	—	90	24	42	78	186	81
\$500 to \$599.....	—	18	8	49	28	24	75	108	71
\$600 to \$799.....	—	5	6	43	14	22	23	156	83
\$800 to \$999.....	—	14	—	24	—	—	5	56	29
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	22
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	225	444	594	437	407	371	422	511	484
Not mortgaged.....	17	248	48	305	527	203	352	274	346
Less than \$100.....	9	15	—	37	29	—	24	14	23
\$100 to \$199.....	8	109	37	137	316	131	203	115	112
\$200 to \$299.....	—	124	—	89	116	57	114	133	168
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	22	42	7	—	12	32
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	11	20	18	8	5	—	11
Median (dollars).....	100	200	166	188	174	182	181	204	219
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	24	206	55	367	472	166	367	251	176
Less than 20 percent.....	9	51	18	85	140	94	72	44	52
20 to 24 percent.....	8	23	—	52	67	20	30	18	4
25 to 29 percent.....	—	7	—	28	39	21	34	33	4
30 to 34 percent.....	—	6	—	7	39	7	38	52	21
35 percent or more.....	7	119	37	126	171	24	166	89	88
Not computed.....	—	—	—	69	16	—	27	15	7
Median.....	21.9	37.4	50.0+	27.1	27.7	18.4	34.5	32.2	36.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	86	8	184	92	119	184	251	266
Less than 20 percent.....	—	63	—	95	70	96	123	157	172
20 to 24 percent.....	—	23	—	42	15	7	23	46	41
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	17	7	11	27	32	39
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	8	30	—	5	11	7	6
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	15.7	32.5	19.6	12.5	13.4	17.2	17.5	14.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	55	6	77	61	74	101	176	137
Less than 20 percent.....	—	55	—	65	47	74	101	124	126
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	6	12	6	—	—	45	5
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	11.8	22.5	13.4	13.1	10.0	11.6	16.6	11.6
\$50,000 or more.....	—	47	7	31	27	56	27	243	212
Less than 20 percent.....	—	47	—	31	27	56	27	231	196
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	12	16
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	10.0	22.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	5	356	121	767	454	385	308	434	896
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	76
\$100 to \$199.....	—	31	24	64	69	49	19	18	108
\$200 to \$299.....	5	115	40	293	78	130	90	66	120
\$300 to \$399.....	—	115	40	209	150	98	54	91	330
\$400 to \$499.....	—	49	5	114	85	55	25	139	152
\$500 to \$599.....	—	13	—	65	10	12	48	50	60
\$600 to \$749.....	—	10	4	9	16	5	11	49	22
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	19
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	23	8	7	46	36	48	14	9
Median (dollars).....	238	326	264	305	332	298	328	413	339
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	—	183	69	408	266	162	131	115	412
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
20 to 24 percent.....	—	13	—	11	14	—	—	4	67
25 to 29 percent.....	—	6	—	7	13	8	—	—	48
30 to 34 percent.....	—	9	3	—	—	15	—	9	55
35 percent or more.....	—	136	66	321	176	117	104	78	209
Not computed.....	—	19	—	69	63	22	27	24	7
Median.....	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	39.6
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	—	107	52	242	74	123	75	98	171
Less than 20 percent.....	—	24	9	24	—	11	10	8	9
20 to 24 percent.....	—	31	17	26	25	17	11	—	41
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	13	52	23	35	—	17	49
30 to 34 percent.....	—	17	—	39	9	23	10	26	26
35 percent or more.....	—	16	5	94	17	16	21	42	46
Not computed.....	—	19	8	7	—	21	23	5	—
Median.....	—	23.2	23.8	32.0	27.6	28.3	32.5	34.1	28.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	5	49	—	97	85	76	72	158	218
Less than 20 percent.....	5	27	—	72	56	62	35	82	128
20 to 24 percent.....	—	9	—	13	9	8	11	32	34
25 to 29 percent.....	—	6	—	—	13	—	—	21	36
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	—	12	—	6	21	17	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	6	11
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	9
Median.....	12.5	19.4	—	15.6	16.3	14.3	19.2	19.8	18.8
\$35,000 or more.....	—	17	—	20	29	24	30	63	95
Less than 20 percent.....	—	17	—	20	21	15	24	54	80
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	9	15
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	—
Median.....	—	10.0	—	12.5	10.0	10.8	15.5	12.6	13.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.							
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 21.04 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	875	748	917	50	350	723	486	154
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	496	284	447	15	174	597	306	78
Less than \$300.....	62	54	10	—	14	5	35	5
\$300 to \$399.....	136	81	32	10	28	11	37	18
\$400 to \$499.....	90	36	53	—	28	38	75	16
\$500 to \$599.....	98	68	114	5	56	48	84	14
\$600 to \$799.....	80	21	92	—	43	220	63	17
\$800 to \$999.....	21	8	61	—	—	132	12	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6	9	65	—	—	121	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3	7	20	—	—	11	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	5	11	—	—
Median (dollars).....	445	423	630	358	518	777	506	475
Not mortgaged.....	379	464	470	35	176	126	180	76
Less than \$100.....	5	34	7	11	18	—	—	5
\$100 to \$199.....	243	288	140	—	43	28	82	50
\$200 to \$299.....	123	115	168	20	102	75	70	21
\$300 to \$399.....	8	6	74	—	13	23	28	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	5	39	4	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	16	42	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	184	177	260	216	221	233	207	181
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	342	400	193	31	139	62	181	66
Less than 20 percent.....	103	124	60	—	31	18	3	24
20 to 24 percent.....	49	28	21	11	32	—	45	11
25 to 29 percent.....	31	45	14	—	5	11	—	8
30 to 34 percent.....	21	16	13	—	21	5	19	12
35 percent or more.....	124	132	59	20	50	23	99	11
Not computed.....	14	55	26	—	—	5	15	—
Median.....	26.9	27.3	25.9	50.0+	30.4	29.8	44.3	24.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	207	146	175	—	116	100	124	48
Less than 20 percent.....	170	122	109	—	84	33	105	23
20 to 24 percent.....	26	24	7	—	6	9	9	14
25 to 29 percent.....	11	—	22	—	6	24	5	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	19	—	14	17	5	5
35 percent or more.....	—	—	18	—	6	17	—	6
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.3	11.8	15.3	—	12.3	26.7	15.3	20.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	191	102	211	10	40	169	92	10
Less than 20 percent.....	177	83	182	10	40	115	81	10
20 to 24 percent.....	14	5	16	—	—	33	11	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	5	13	—	—	16	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.0	11.3	13.6	10.0-	15.0	16.4	14.3	10.0-
\$50,000 or more.....	135	100	338	9	55	392	89	30
Less than 20 percent.....	132	93	300	9	50	306	89	22
20 to 24 percent.....	3	—	32	—	—	42	—	8
25 to 29 percent.....	—	7	—	—	5	34	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0-	11.3	10.0-	10.5	11.7	14.2	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	729	617	484	153	315	84	124	42
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	—	74	—	10	77	—	10	—
\$100 to \$199.....	6	41	—	79	8	9	12	—
\$200 to \$299.....	192	185	44	22	21	19	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	217	173	132	12	50	15	29	33
\$400 to \$499.....	165	72	152	13	92	9	13	—
\$500 to \$599.....	94	12	94	—	35	7	12	—
\$600 to \$749.....	25	11	21	17	7	6	17	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	5	—	—	—	8	—	9
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	12	—	—	7	—	—
No cash rent.....	30	44	29	—	25	4	31	—
Median (dollars).....	374	294	429	166	375	366	394	381
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	303	336	118	87	121	18	41	7
Less than 20 percent.....	—	14	—	10	6	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	13	—	11	20	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	8	7	—	9	17	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	9	—	8	5	—	15	—
35 percent or more.....	248	193	80	49	57	—	7	7
Not computed.....	47	100	38	—	16	9	19	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	43.4	36.7	27.5	33.7	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	218	168	124	36	91	11	30	—
Less than 20 percent.....	30	53	11	18	24	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	34	23	31	4	26	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	51	42	42	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	21	18	20	9	20	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	71	26	20	5	21	—	19	—
Not computed.....	11	6	—	—	—	—	11	—
Median.....	28.9	25.6	27.4	20.0	24.1	22.5	37.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	124	69	103	23	53	24	15	19
Less than 20 percent.....	76	59	37	—	19	24	—	19
20 to 24 percent.....	28	5	49	6	11	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	5	—	14	9	14	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	5	—	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	10	—	3	—	9	—	8	—
Median.....	17.9	13.6	21.3	28.1	21.4	16.5	22.5	14.7
\$35,000 or more.....	84	44	139	7	50	31	38	16
Less than 20 percent.....	84	44	117	7	50	13	34	7
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	9
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	5	—	—	3	4	—
Median.....	12.3	13.2	13.3	17.5	11.5	20.3	12.1	20.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County								
	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 2	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	Tract 4.85	Tract 4.86	Tract 5.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	712	394	700	983	53	—	—	32
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	—	234	199	348	566	53	—	—	12
Less than \$300.....	—	81	13	19	36	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	43	29	35	34	10	—	—	6
\$400 to \$499.....	—	38	34	86	103	8	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	18	53	47	108	10	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799.....	—	35	45	77	208	15	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999.....	—	12	20	72	72	10	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	7	5	6	5	—	—	—	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	377	544	581	601	592	—	—	700
Not mortgaged.....	—	478	195	352	417	—	—	—	20
Less than \$100.....	—	58	26	28	33	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	245	89	215	206	—	—	—	10
\$200 to \$299.....	—	105	71	89	147	—	—	—	10
\$300 to \$399.....	—	53	9	20	31	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	170	185	176	190	—	—	—	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	—	404	125	184	220	—	—	—	21
Less than 20 percent.....	—	145	28	87	86	—	—	—	5
20 to 24 percent.....	—	47	12	19	38	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	50	12	7	33	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	24	16	11	8	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more.....	—	120	52	46	48	—	—	—	10
Not computed.....	—	18	5	14	7	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	25.1	32.5	19.7	22.7	—	—	—	34.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	132	89	187	284	10	—	—	5
Less than 20 percent.....	—	115	45	131	173	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	9	10	14	26	10	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	8	21	19	21	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	5	—	48	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	8	17	16	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	12.4	19.7	12.5	14.7	22.5	—	—	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	105	104	140	269	23	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	91	80	113	213	23	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	6	20	—	32	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	8	4	27	19	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	12.5	14.1	11.0	15.9	16.2	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more.....	—	71	76	189	210	20	—	—	6
Less than 20 percent.....	—	64	73	180	210	20	—	—	6
20 to 24 percent.....	—	7	3	9	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	10.0	10.0	11.7	13.1	15.0	—	—	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	13	413	152	149	374	11	38	—	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	89	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	—	99	13	33	62	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	62	43	35	90	11	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	10	31	34	96	—	8	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	1	16	—	59	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	25	14	7	28	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	13	120	29	40	39	—	30	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	258	398	354	413	313	413	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	—	180	38	29	64	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	26	2	—	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	84	17	7	24	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	56	19	22	33	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	40.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	13	121	35	63	101	—	5	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	18	2	9	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	14	6	17	11	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	16	—	13	35	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	6	6	11	24	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	17	6	—	16	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	13	50	15	13	15	—	5	—	—
Median.....	—	26.1	31.7	24.7	29.6	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	80	46	27	114	11	27	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	48	26	22	57	11	8	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	15	8	—	5	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	7	—	16	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	17	3	5	7	—	19	—	—
Median.....	—	13.6	18.3	16.3	19.6	12.5	17.5	—	—
\$35,000 or more.....	—	32	33	30	95	—	6	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	29	30	30	88	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	3	3	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median.....	—	10.0	12.4	11.6	11.7	—	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Jefferson County—Con.							
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 21.04 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	7	86	159	188	8	369	304	721
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	—	24	73	111	8	270	140	492
Less than \$300	—	12	7	11	—	12	10	38
\$300 to \$399	—	8	13	25	—	35	20	31
\$400 to \$499	—	2	27	27	—	33	31	115
\$500 to \$599	—	—	13	7	—	70	39	119
\$600 to \$799	—	2	13	26	—	73	33	126
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	7	8	28	7	42
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	21
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	300	431	475	875	577	517	542
Not mortgaged	7	62	86	77	—	99	164	229
Less than \$100	—	3	8	7	—	—	7	5
\$100 to \$199	—	33	46	17	—	59	96	108
\$200 to \$299	7	23	24	41	—	27	61	98
\$300 to \$399	—	3	8	12	—	13	—	13
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	275	179	184	229	—	188	173	201
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	—	37	56	78	—	53	146	148
Less than 20 percent	—	22	16	13	—	15	57	22
20 to 24 percent	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	20
25 to 29 percent	—	3	15	7	—	—	7	12
30 to 34 percent	—	3	8	—	—	—	11	7
35 percent or more	—	7	6	40	—	38	59	64
Not computed	—	2	—	7	—	—	12	23
Median	—	13.8	25.3	37.5	—	41.0	31.4	35.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	15	46	32	—	92	56	184
Less than 20 percent	—	15	33	10	—	70	50	124
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	9	—	15	6	45
25 to 29 percent	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	11.3	14.2	23.3	—	13.3	11.4	15.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	16	21	37	8	136	53	178
Less than 20 percent	—	16	12	30	—	106	53	125
20 to 24 percent	—	—	9	7	—	19	—	42
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	8	11	—	11
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.0	13.5	11.8	27.5	17.0	13.6	15.8
\$50,000 or more	7	18	36	41	—	88	49	211
Less than 20 percent	7	18	36	33	—	84	49	211
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	8	—	4	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.9	—	11.6	11.3	12.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	145	117	41	—	71	91	131
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	12	8	—	—	—	9	—
\$200 to \$299	—	2	12	4	—	17	17	25
\$300 to \$399	—	11	38	16	—	9	21	40
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	12	—	5	8	36
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	7
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	13	10	17
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
No cash rent	—	117	59	9	—	11	12	6
Median (dollars)	—	188	325	355	—	470	373	394
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	—	43	63	21	—	10	32	21
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	11	12	10	—	5	23	15
Not computed	—	29	51	11	—	5	—	6
Median	—	50.0+	39.3	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0	49.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	69	33	6	—	12	14	47
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	18
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	6	—	—	14	14
35 percent or more	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	7
Not computed	—	64	14	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	32.5	28.5	32.5	—	19.3	32.5	23.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	31	18	14	—	12	8	24
Less than 20 percent	—	7	9	5	—	4	8	24
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	24	9	3	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.0	12.5	20.4	—	31.3	12.5	16.5
\$35,000 or more	—	2	3	—	—	37	37	39
Less than 20 percent	—	2	—	—	—	31	25	30
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	3	—	—	6	12	—
Median	—	10.0	—	—	—	13.7	16.3	14.4

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jefferson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County			
	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.03	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 21.03
Occupied housing units -----	18 373	18 373	10 977	1 163	479	331	999
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	278	278	117	18	11	6	30
1985 to 1988 -----	1 530	1 530	649	169	71	17	122
1980 to 1984 -----	1 722	1 722	571	132	32	52	53
1970 to 1979 -----	5 301	5 301	2 733	370	174	119	348
1960 to 1969 -----	4 109	4 109	2 915	159	89	64	275
1950 to 1959 -----	2 747	2 747	2 109	180	56	65	80
1940 to 1949 -----	1 408	1 408	1 023	107	32	45	45
1939 or earlier -----	1 278	1 278	860	28	14	8	46
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	94	94	84	8	—	12	—
1 bedroom -----	1 063	1 063	860	65	32	34	16
2 bedrooms -----	5 609	5 609	3 491	553	153	160	273
3 bedrooms -----	9 858	9 858	5 446	491	239	118	636
4 bedrooms -----	1 576	1 576	957	46	55	7	74
5 or more bedrooms -----	173	173	139	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	18 293	18 293	10 939	1 163	472	331	999
Source of water, public system or private company -----	18 032	18 032	10 898	1 156	479	323	940
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	12 161	12 161	10 044	1 108	146	318	309
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	73	73	41	8	11	—	7
Owner-occupied housing units -----	44	44	16	—	7	—	7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	29	29	25	8	4	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	11 256	11 256	8 299	966	248	192	438
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 075	1 075	128	13	78	4	84
Electricity -----	4 980	4 980	2 417	170	124	127	352
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	14	14	11	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	1 045	1 045	119	14	29	8	125
No fuel used -----	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	928	928	735	98	19	20	25
1 -----	5 832	5 832	4 041	450	132	161	226
2 -----	7 881	7 881	4 427	423	197	103	476
3 or more -----	3 732	3 732	1 774	192	131	47	272
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	13 819	13 819	7 780	840	401	200	818
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 125	1 125	561	94	16	18	84
1985 to 1988 -----	2 897	2 897	1 418	252	112	36	209
1980 to 1984 -----	2 257	2 257	1 033	97	66	36	146
1970 to 1979 -----	3 563	3 563	1 948	227	114	38	183
1969 or earlier -----	3 977	3 977	2 820	170	93	72	196
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 554	4 554	3 197	323	78	131	181
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 916	1 916	1 366	128	28	62	47
1985 to 1988 -----	1 559	1 559	1 078	137	17	58	102
1980 to 1984 -----	582	582	396	29	17	11	17
1970 to 1979 -----	341	341	251	21	16	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	156	156	106	8	—	—	15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	1 082	1 082	590	106	51	19	33
Householder 65 years and over -----	4 905	4 905	3 550	247	113	97	205
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 007	4 007	2 813	200	98	67	168
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	27	27	14	—	7	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	112	112	77	11	—	12	—
No vehicle available -----	589	589	465	55	19	20	12
Complete plumbing facilities -----	18 300	18 300	10 936	1 155	468	331	992
1.00 or less persons per room -----	17 944	17 944	10 805	1 103	447	331	980
1.01 or more persons per room -----	356	356	131	52	21	—	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	73	73	41	8	11	—	7
1.00 or less persons per room -----	65	65	33	—	11	—	7
1.01 or more persons per room -----	8	8	8	8	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	36 878	36 878	37 433	23 741	31 069	24 378	32 492
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 998	22 998	21 522	19 402	32 658	27 593	31 782
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	2 180	2 180	1 471	278	77	32	100
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 276	1 276	792	175	46	25	71
Renter-occupied housing units -----	904	904	679	103	31	7	29

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County							
	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 17
Occupied housing units	870	401	638	236	1 036	1 289	956	328
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	10	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	7	66	28	28	60	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	10	32	21	31	77	—	36
1970 to 1979	85	29	64	135	299	415	120	46
1960 to 1969	586	27	214	14	390	478	92	54
1950 to 1959	106	91	206	6	211	201	226	94
1940 to 1949	36	79	50	13	43	52	278	14
1939 or earlier	47	158	—	19	34	6	240	84
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	7	12	—	8	—	13	—
1 bedroom	58	67	56	—	37	202	84	48
2 bedrooms	177	152	264	33	204	315	406	174
3 bedrooms	579	128	276	195	681	631	396	92
4 bedrooms	47	31	30	8	106	138	45	14
5 or more bedrooms	9	16	—	—	—	3	12	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	870	398	631	225	1 036	1 289	939	328
Source of water, public system or private company	870	401	632	236	1 036	1 289	956	328
Sewage disposal, public sewer	870	401	638	236	1 017	1 278	949	328
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	6	—	—	—	13	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	717	366	576	151	778	889	848	183
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4	—	10	—	—	11	18	—
Electricity	132	30	52	55	250	389	87	138
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	17	5	—	30	8	—	—	7
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	33	57	63	—	71	90	58	40
1	335	227	210	46	338	487	425	187
2	348	97	278	147	456	523	351	60
3 or more	154	20	87	43	171	189	122	41
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	652	260	410	181	775	790	643	176
1989 to March 1990	29	22	8	21	41	51	28	—
1985 to 1988	66	13	63	53	170	111	101	18
1980 to 1984	84	18	62	27	60	111	63	25
1970 to 1979	173	45	79	60	279	207	141	35
1969 or earlier	300	162	198	20	225	310	310	98
Renter-occupied housing units	218	141	228	55	261	499	313	152
1989 to March 1990	87	43	123	29	130	248	126	50
1985 to 1988	66	39	62	11	42	199	103	73
1980 to 1984	45	22	37	6	55	38	32	29
1970 to 1979	16	24	6	9	34	14	39	—
1969 or earlier	4	13	—	—	—	—	13	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	7	50	68	—	26	84	78	22
Householder 65 years and over	291	223	193	21	293	507	399	132
Owner-occupied housing units	254	182	153	21	257	359	312	106
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	3	6	—	6	19	20	—
No vehicle available	6	32	52	—	41	61	44	18
Complete plumbing facilities	870	401	632	236	1 036	1 289	943	328
1.00 or less persons per room	870	401	610	236	1 036	1 283	935	323
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	22	—	—	6	8	5
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	6	—	—	—	13	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 016	22 730	29 985	37 836	31 321	38 715	27 953	37 484
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 873	12 644	16 300	28 883	26 027	18 854	19 832	15 555
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	75	106	105	21	140	172	101	70
Owner-occupied housing units	64	60	20	21	84	49	61	40
Renter-occupied housing units	11	46	85	—	56	123	40	30

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.				Remainder of Jefferson County			
	Troct 18	Troct 19.01 (pt.)	Troct 19.02 (pt.)	Troct 21.03 (pt.)	Troct 1.02	Troct 1.85	Troct 8	Troct 21.03 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 350	209	323	475	34	593	224	524
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	4	6	16	—	9	—	14
1985 to 1988	17	47	17	21	14	21	18	101
1980 to 1984	40	18	52	26	11	43	4	27
1970 to 1979	297	42	111	157	—	89	29	191
1960 to 1969	295	62	64	187	—	133	70	88
1950 to 1959	450	7	65	44	—	88	29	36
1940 to 1949	197	15	—	24	—	62	57	21
1939 or earlier	54	14	8	—	9	148	17	46
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	7	—	12	—	—	2	—	—
1 bedroom	107	32	34	11	—	13	12	5
2 bedrooms	447	59	160	104	9	176	67	169
3 bedrooms	558	107	110	339	25	358	108	297
4 bedrooms	178	11	7	21	—	44	34	53
5 or more bedrooms	53	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 350	209	323	475	34	565	224	524
Source of water, public system or private company	1 350	209	323	460	23	556	217	480
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 350	128	310	266	34	214	7	43
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	927	145	192	338	34	268	70	100
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	14	8	4	4	—	114	91	80
Electricity	409	56	127	123	—	130	45	229
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	10	—	81	18	115
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	77	9	20	12	—	13	—	13
1	506	65	161	123	20	207	45	103
2	549	99	103	210	14	269	103	266
3 or more	218	36	39	130	—	104	76	142
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	966	166	192	381	34	427	165	437
1989 to March 1990	65	4	18	24	9	51	—	60
1985 to 1988	125	57	28	74	14	71	33	135
1980 to 1984	126	41	36	92	11	70	4	54
1970 to 1979	228	37	38	92	—	54	58	91
1969 or earlier	422	27	72	99	—	181	70	97
Renter-occupied housing units	384	43	131	94	—	166	59	87
1989 to March 1990	159	15	62	32	—	65	23	15
1985 to 1988	132	6	58	43	—	29	4	59
1980 to 1984	36	6	11	4	—	39	20	13
1970 to 1979	31	16	—	—	—	17	3	—
1969 or earlier	26	—	—	15	—	16	9	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	27	15	19	21	—	70	16	12
Householder 65 years and over	554	61	97	112	—	173	71	93
Owner-occupied housing units	428	46	67	89	—	147	57	79
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	12	—	—	9	—	—
No vehicle available	49	9	20	12	—	13	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 350	209	323	475	34	587	224	517
1.00 or less persons per room	1 346	201	323	470	34	565	224	510
1.01 or more persons per room	4	8	—	5	—	22	—	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	65 734	30 449	23 791	35 123	27 725	35 427	54 305	30 197
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 296	16 630	27 593	28 558	—	20 861	16 053	35 266
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	94	42	32	42	—	124	22	58
Owner-occupied housing units	53	20	25	27	—	69	7	44
Renter-occupied housing units	41	22	7	15	—	55	15	14

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Jefferson County			Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Jefferson County			
	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.03	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 21.03
Specified owner-occupied housing units	10 368	10 368	6 558	516	141	132	553
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage.....	5 685	5 685	3 509	253	75	51	358
Less than \$300.....	548	548	384	31	11	—	20
\$300 to \$399.....	848	848	651	103	26	7	50
\$400 to \$499.....	1 078	1 078	661	39	6	10	94
\$500 to \$599.....	992	992	537	29	5	13	111
\$600 to \$799.....	1 322	1 322	714	31	20	13	64
\$800 to \$999.....	553	553	293	15	7	8	19
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	279	279	210	5	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	47	47	41	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	18	18	18	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	538	538	511	395	454	533	512
Not mortgaged.....	4 683	4 683	3 049	263	66	81	195
Less than \$100.....	257	257	142	23	7	18	7
\$100 to \$199.....	2 231	2 231	1 406	148	—	—	100
\$200 to \$299.....	1 724	1 724	1 168	92	43	50	66
\$300 to \$399.....	335	335	207	—	12	13	22
\$400 to \$499.....	59	59	49	—	4	—	—
\$500 or more.....	77	77	77	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	195	195	199	173	248	245	189
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000.....	2 975	2 975	2 091	220	53	52	161
Less than 20 percent.....	1 069	1 069	734	93	13	11	45
20 to 24 percent.....	382	382	256	10	11	10	29
25 to 29 percent.....	299	299	214	25	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	219	219	174	10	—	—	12
35 percent or more.....	831	831	586	66	29	31	62
Not computed.....	175	175	127	16	—	—	6
Median.....	24.3	24.3	24.8	24.5	36.4	50.0	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	2 640	2 640	1 682	192	5	51	140
Less than 20 percent.....	1 801	1 801	1 147	134	5	44	115
20 to 24 percent.....	325	325	210	39	—	—	15
25 to 29 percent.....	260	260	177	8	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent.....	149	149	82	11	—	7	5
35 percent or more.....	99	99	66	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.6	14.6	14.9	14.4	17.5	11.3	15.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	2 207	2 207	1 184	61	47	14	130
Less than 20 percent.....	1 817	1 817	1 022	52	40	6	125
20 to 24 percent.....	246	246	111	—	7	—	5
25 to 29 percent.....	118	118	30	—	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent.....	26	26	21	9	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.6	13.6	12.3	11.7	11.1	25.6	14.2
\$50,000 or more.....	2 546	2 546	1 601	43	36	15	122
Less than 20 percent.....	2 363	2 363	1 441	43	36	15	122
20 to 24 percent.....	133	133	110	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	34	34	34	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	10	10	10	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.7	10.7	10.2	10.0	11.9	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	4 413	4 413	3 180	323	72	131	167
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100.....	34	34	34	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	197	197	172	5	21	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	871	871	693	133	4	—	8
\$300 to \$399.....	1 290	1 290	963	117	23	23	50
\$400 to \$499.....	813	813	597	27	13	68	21
\$500 to \$599.....	423	423	321	21	—	26	26
\$600 to \$749.....	247	247	146	—	8	7	27
\$750 to \$999.....	26	26	26	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	27	27	19	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	485	485	209	20	3	7	35
Median (dollars).....	369	369	366	329	331	483	413
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000.....	1 125	1 125	911	122	24	19	33
Less than 20 percent.....	24	24	24	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	48	48	48	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	66	66	66	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	56	56	47	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	667	667	566	91	10	12	14
Not computed.....	264	264	160	31	5	7	19
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	40.8	50.0+	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	1 209	1 209	824	53	19	48	44
Less than 20 percent.....	153	153	117	8	13	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	221	221	172	26	—	12	—
25 to 29 percent.....	237	237	177	14	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	172	172	99	5	6	20	14
35 percent or more.....	254	254	209	—	—	16	19
Not computed.....	172	172	50	—	—	—	11
Median.....	28.0	28.0	27.8	23.6	18.7	33.0	35.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	1 259	1 259	912	110	22	33	15
Less than 20 percent.....	698	698	509	77	5	13	8
20 to 24 percent.....	231	231	194	6	6	6	7
25 to 29 percent.....	122	122	97	21	—	14	—
30 to 34 percent.....	81	81	50	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more.....	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	116	116	51	6	3	—	—
Median.....	18.4	18.4	18.7	16.4	23.8	22.9	14.7
\$35,000 or more.....	820	820	533	38	7	31	75
Less than 20 percent.....	702	702	458	38	7	31	59
20 to 24 percent.....	51	51	42	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	17	17	10	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	7	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	43	43	16	—	—	—	16
Median.....	12.4	12.4	12.3	10.0	17.5	11.1	14.2

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County							
	Tract 9	Tract 12	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 17
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	588	235	347	140	719	733	595	176
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	327	66	159	122	451	387	260	43
Less than \$300.....	45	20	48	13	72	52	49	13
\$300 to \$399.....	87	13	53	17	51	97	74	8
\$400 to \$499.....	84	26	29	41	130	60	55	—
\$500 to \$599.....	47	—	7	33	78	54	22	6
\$600 to \$799.....	60	7	22	18	88	73	46	—
\$800 to \$999.....	4	—	—	—	32	29	5	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	22	6	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	434	375	365	482	486	477	408	504
Not mortgaged.....	261	169	188	18	268	346	335	133
Less than \$100.....	8	23	—	—	14	23	5	—
\$100 to \$199.....	108	82	116	7	115	112	221	110
\$200 to \$299.....	125	43	57	11	133	168	101	16
\$300 to \$399.....	20	12	7	—	6	32	8	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	9	8	—	—	11	—	7
Median (dollars).....	209	177	185	259	203	219	182	173
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	231	134	147	14	242	155	258	87
Less than 20 percent.....	94	44	79	—	44	52	87	43
20 to 24 percent.....	35	25	20	7	18	4	43	—
25 to 29 percent.....	41	9	21	—	33	4	22	9
30 to 34 percent.....	22	7	7	7	43	14	21	—
35 percent or more.....	31	22	20	—	89	74	71	18
Not computed.....	8	27	—	—	15	7	14	17
Median.....	22.5	21.9	19.2	27.5	32.2	35.0	24.1	17.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	159	54	84	53	193	229	157	32
Less than 20 percent.....	88	37	77	19	123	162	144	32
20 to 24 percent.....	17	10	7	—	39	35	13	—
25 to 29 percent.....	33	7	—	27	24	18	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	4	—	—	7	7	6	—	—
35 percent or more.....	17	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.2	16.2	11.3	26.4	15.4	13.4	12.8	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	88	38	60	62	122	137	91	26
Less than 20 percent.....	88	26	60	62	89	126	77	26
20 to 24 percent.....	—	12	—	—	26	5	14	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	13.9	10.0	14.0	15.2	11.6	12.7	10.0
\$50,000 or more.....	110	9	56	11	162	212	89	31
Less than 20 percent.....	110	9	56	11	154	196	86	24
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	8	16	3	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	211	141	228	55	251	499	313	152
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	6	—	—	—	—	28	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	11	14	—	9	68	6	6
\$200 to \$299.....	34	51	90	—	38	80	84	30
\$300 to \$399.....	45	69	60	6	47	138	111	90
\$400 to \$499.....	53	10	37	6	82	83	43	12
\$500 to \$599.....	26	—	12	28	29	60	34	—
\$600 to \$749.....	24	—	—	—	32	22	5	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	6	—	11	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	23	—	15	9	14	—	30	14
Median (dollars).....	427	309	329	537	415	356	344	344
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	26	73	87	—	43	189	67	57
Less than 20 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	12	—	6
20 to 24 percent.....	—	11	—	—	4	33	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	7	—	—	—	33	8	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	7	—	—	40	—	—
35 percent or more.....	12	48	80	—	25	71	41	29
Not computed.....	8	7	—	—	14	—	18	22
Median.....	44.3	45.6	50.0+	—	50.0+	32.1	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	67	41	62	10	38	92	122	58
Less than 20 percent.....	17	—	—	—	8	9	25	8
20 to 24 percent.....	10	9	—	—	—	14	29	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	19	26	—	—	19	25	27
30 to 34 percent.....	14	—	15	—	9	20	10	6
35 percent or more.....	21	13	10	6	16	30	22	11
Not computed.....	5	—	11	4	5	—	11	—
Median.....	31.4	28.0	29.9	37.5	34.7	31.0	25.3	27.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	81	27	69	24	120	158	84	26
Less than 20 percent.....	19	23	55	—	74	76	49	26
20 to 24 percent.....	36	4	8	5	24	34	15	—
25 to 29 percent.....	5	—	—	—	16	28	5	—
30 to 34 percent.....	11	—	6	14	6	—	5	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Not computed.....	10	—	—	5	—	9	10	—
Median.....	22.3	14.0	14.2	31.6	18.8	19.9	17.9	13.6
\$35,000 or more.....	37	—	10	21	50	60	40	11
Less than 20 percent.....	33	—	6	15	41	53	40	11
20 to 24 percent.....	4	—	—	6	9	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.9	—	12.5	17.7	11.8	13.0	12.7	12.5

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.				Remainder of Jefferson County			
	Tract 18	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 8	Tract 21.03 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	867	39	124	323	—	279	85	230
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	422	15	43	247	—	120	36	111
Less than \$300.....	10	—	—	5	—	25	—	5
\$300 to \$399.....	32	10	7	37	—	15	6	13
\$400 to \$499.....	53	—	10	69	—	20	11	25
\$500 to \$599.....	98	5	13	72	—	13	6	39
\$600 to \$799.....	83	—	13	42	—	28	13	22
\$800 to \$999.....	61	—	—	12	—	12	—	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	65	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	653	358	517	503	—	500	558	524
Not mortgaged.....	445	24	81	76	—	159	49	119
Less than \$100.....	7	—	18	—	—	18	—	7
\$100 to \$199.....	128	—	—	37	—	70	23	63
\$200 to \$299.....	165	20	50	17	—	35	18	49
\$300 to \$399.....	64	—	13	22	—	31	8	—
\$400 to \$499.....	39	4	—	—	—	5	—	—
\$500 or more.....	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	260	230	245	203	—	189	254	172
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	163	20	52	71	—	96	8	90
Less than 20 percent.....	60	—	11	—	—	32	8	45
20 to 24 percent.....	21	—	10	29	—	26	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	14	—	—	—	—	16	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	13	—	—	7	—	4	—	5
35 percent or more.....	37	20	31	35	—	14	—	27
Not computed.....	18	—	—	—	—	4	—	6
Median.....	23.0	50.0+	50.0	34.6	—	22.7	17.5	19.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	166	—	51	97	—	65	26	43
Less than 20 percent.....	109	—	44	78	—	50	20	37
20 to 24 percent.....	7	—	—	9	—	7	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	22	—	—	5	—	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	10	—	7	5	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more.....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.7	—	11.3	16.3	—	12.6	12.3	10.0-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	211	10	6	77	—	58	21	53
Less than 20 percent.....	182	10	6	72	—	44	12	53
20 to 24 percent.....	16	—	—	5	—	6	9	—
25 to 29 percent.....	13	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.6	10.0-	10.0-	14.6	—	15.8	13.5	13.6
\$50,000 or more.....	327	9	15	78	—	60	30	44
Less than 20 percent.....	289	9	15	78	—	53	30	44
20 to 24 percent.....	32	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0-	10.5	10.0-	10.0-	—	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	384	43	131	94	—	149	49	73
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	21	—	—	—	17	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	27	—	—	—	—	17	12	8
\$300 to \$399.....	97	7	23	29	—	42	26	21
\$400 to \$499.....	139	7	68	13	—	3	—	8
\$500 to \$599.....	67	—	26	12	—	—	—	14
\$600 to \$749.....	21	8	7	17	—	12	—	10
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	21	—	7	23	—	58	11	12
Median (dollars).....	434	302	483	423	—	336	330	405
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	82	15	19	19	—	31	22	14
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	58	6	12	—	—	13	12	14
Not computed.....	24	—	7	19	—	18	10	—
Median.....	50.0+	29.2	50.0+	—	—	50.0+	39.3	50.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	88	13	48	30	—	48	15	14
Less than 20 percent.....	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	31	—	12	—	—	1	6	—
25 to 29 percent.....	37	—	—	—	—	7	5	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	14
35 percent or more.....	20	—	16	19	—	16	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	11	—	24	4	—
Median.....	26.8	17.5	33.0	37.5	—	36.3	24.6	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	97	8	33	7	—	57	9	8
Less than 20 percent.....	37	—	13	—	—	32	5	8
20 to 24 percent.....	49	—	6	7	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	8	—	14	—	—	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	3	—	—	—	—	13	4	—
Median.....	21.0	32.5	22.9	22.5	—	13.7	12.5	12.5
\$35,000 or more.....	117	7	31	38	—	13	3	37
Less than 20 percent.....	95	7	31	34	—	10	—	25
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	5	—	—	4	—	3	3	12
Median.....	12.4	17.5	11.1	12.1	—	10.0	—	16.3

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County					
		Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 21.03
Occupied housing units -----	11 417	11 417	9 748	149	1 473	160	255	438	321
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	93	93	93	—	9	7	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	435	435	327	8	30	9	35	5	27
1980 to 1984 -----	835	835	694	25	110	—	29	21	20
1970 to 1979 -----	2 627	2 627	2 103	74	358	5	97	82	154
1960 to 1969 -----	2 647	2 647	2 373	19	311	55	66	257	73
1950 to 1959 -----	1 975	1 975	1 679	14	307	32	13	34	28
1940 to 1949 -----	1 788	1 788	1 613	9	297	28	8	7	19
1939 or earlier -----	1 017	1 017	866	—	51	24	7	32	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	179	179	163	—	27	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	1 210	1 210	1 124	5	232	6	16	30	10
2 bedrooms -----	4 211	4 211	3 698	58	512	80	57	178	66
3 bedrooms -----	4 745	4 745	3 957	81	555	56	120	199	189
4 bedrooms -----	928	928	695	5	113	7	62	31	56
5 or more bedrooms -----	144	144	111	—	34	11	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	11 217	11 217	9 653	149	1 446	160	241	438	316
Source of water, public system or private company -----	11 283	11 283	9 748	149	1 462	160	255	438	321
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	10 134	10 134	9 390	140	1 429	126	139	430	43
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	267	267	112	—	23	5	7	4	22
Owner-occupied housing units -----	139	139	54	—	17	5	7	—	17
Renter-occupied housing units -----	128	128	58	—	6	—	—	4	5
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	7 786	7 786	7 139	88	1 215	148	96	261	166
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	654	654	180	—	6	12	17	12	22
Electricity -----	2 581	2 581	2 277	61	228	—	119	165	65
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	5	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	362	362	128	—	11	—	23	—	68
No fuel used -----	29	29	24	—	8	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	2 978	2 978	2 532	29	466	63	61	58	114
1 -----	4 370	4 370	3 861	64	617	38	76	174	94
2 -----	2 790	2 790	2 326	46	285	46	83	144	57
3 or more -----	1 279	1 279	1 029	10	105	13	35	62	56
Vehicles per household -----	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6 170	6 170	5 030	93	717	130	133	254	273
1989 to March 1990 -----	365	365	319	8	9	—	22	19	6
1985 to 1988 -----	971	971	827	14	72	9	25	21	36
1980 to 1984 -----	817	817	665	25	30	7	19	32	50
1970 to 1979 -----	1 707	1 707	1 353	28	134	19	34	88	115
1969 or earlier -----	2 310	2 310	1 866	18	472	95	33	94	66
Renter-occupied housing units -----	5 247	5 247	4 718	56	756	30	122	184	48
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 977	1 977	1 844	16	231	11	21	22	14
1985 to 1988 -----	1 916	1 916	1 724	35	237	10	37	98	15
1980 to 1984 -----	635	635	570	5	96	—	39	45	—
1970 to 1979 -----	448	448	388	—	113	—	16	19	19
1969 or earlier -----	271	271	192	—	79	9	9	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	2 073	2 073	1 795	34	290	4	70	101	53
Householder 65 years and over -----	2 942	2 942	2 323	18	518	90	26	86	91
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 255	2 255	1 782	18	391	76	7	72	82
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	110	110	38	—	12	5	—	—	5
No telephone in unit -----	204	204	166	—	51	—	10	—	—
No vehicle available -----	1 161	1 161	864	9	198	59	17	27	58
Complete plumbing facilities -----	11 150	11 150	9 636	149	1 450	155	248	434	299
1.00 or less persons per room -----	10 156	10 156	8 781	144	1 340	155	223	402	270
1.01 or more persons per room -----	994	994	855	5	110	—	25	32	29
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	267	267	112	—	23	5	7	4	22
1.00 or less persons per room -----	242	242	97	—	23	5	—	—	10
1.01 or more persons per room -----	25	25	15	—	—	—	—	—	12
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 807	21 807	22 173	29 888	20 398	18 558	23 662	29 556	17 183
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	12 247	12 247	12 096	16 680	10 382	11 158	8 200	12 520	7 195
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	4 976	4 976	4 225	56	710	65	122	174	184
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 990	1 990	1 530	27	260	47	35	55	153
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 986	2 986	2 695	29	450	18	87	119	31

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County						
	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
Occupied housing units	1 445	160	412	591	122	1 073	1 115
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	9	7	—	—	—	—	15
1985 to 1988	23	9	7	9	—	—	50
1980 to 1984	110	—	17	13	3	14	41
1970 to 1979	353	5	60	73	13	191	207
1960 to 1969	301	55	207	120	34	221	217
1950 to 1959	307	32	47	116	6	216	251
1940 to 1949	297	28	27	144	29	253	179
1939 or earlier	45	24	47	116	37	178	155
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	27	—	—	—	19	29	—
1 bedroom	232	6	41	42	5	191	82
2 bedrooms	499	80	101	266	58	436	422
3 bedrooms	545	56	231	232	26	322	512
4 bedrooms	108	7	33	51	14	74	82
5 or more bedrooms	34	11	6	—	—	21	17
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	1 423	160	412	591	103	1 065	1 103
Source of water, public system or private company	1 445	160	412	591	122	1 073	1 115
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 429	126	412	579	122	1 067	1 115
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	5	10	—	7	7	29
Owner-occupied housing units	7	5	6	—	—	—	7
Renter-occupied housing units	6	—	4	—	7	7	22
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	1 208	148	258	520	90	833	991
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	12	5	35	—	21	16
Electricity	218	—	142	29	29	219	96
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	11	—	—	7	—	—	6
No fuel used	8	—	7	—	3	—	6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	466	63	61	170	57	331	328
1	605	38	156	217	46	423	404
2	274	46	140	157	8	213	253
3 or more	100	13	55	47	11	106	130
Vehicles per household	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.1	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	689	130	260	309	32	453	686
1989 to March 1990	9	—	24	9	8	21	31
1985 to 1988	65	9	152	37	—	72	75
1980 to 1984	30	7	51	36	—	83	74
1970 to 1979	129	19	33	31	13	206	165
1969 or earlier	456	95	—	196	11	71	341
Renter-occupied housing units	756	30	152	282	90	620	429
1989 to March 1990	231	11	80	110	37	334	81
1985 to 1988	237	10	51	63	35	228	189
1980 to 1984	96	—	10	35	5	49	67
1970 to 1979	113	—	5	39	13	5	70
1969 or earlier	79	9	6	35	—	4	22
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	290	4	25	117	38	324	172
Householder 65 years and over	502	90	55	219	19	170	382
Owner-occupied housing units	375	76	49	176	8	124	322
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	5	—	—	7	—	9
No telephone in unit	51	—	—	13	11	18	—
No vehicle available	198	59	13	89	11	36	141
Complete plumbing facilities	1 432	155	402	591	115	1 066	1 086
1.00 or less persons per room	1 322	155	387	547	105	922	1 011
1.01 or more persons per room	110	—	15	44	10	144	75
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	5	10	—	7	7	29
1.00 or less persons per room	13	5	10	—	7	7	29
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 312	18 558	30 936	21 809	15 957	21 395	15 976
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	10 382	11 158	14 418	11 671	7 941	11 010	11 995
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	700	65	105	271	64	534	521
Owner-occupied housing units	250	47	20	104	7	103	277
Renter-occupied housing units	450	18	85	167	57	431	244

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.						
	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18
Occupied housing units -----	230	868	378	442	696	1 076	150
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	5	—	—	36	21	—
1985 to 1988 -----	10	65	45	34	—	25	—
1980 to 1984 -----	51	113	27	129	24	66	—
1970 to 1979 -----	48	178	154	149	173	158	39
1960 to 1969 -----	94	128	114	67	135	273	22
1950 to 1959 -----	27	212	22	7	123	211	24
1940 to 1949 -----	—	148	16	49	150	218	38
1939 or earlier -----	—	19	—	7	55	104	27
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	12	—	—	40	—	36	—
1 bedroom -----	41	34	11	181	82	109	6
2 bedrooms -----	96	288	119	150	366	383	62
3 bedrooms -----	81	467	200	71	224	471	79
4 bedrooms -----	—	63	48	—	24	77	3
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	225	863	378	442	696	1 057	150
Source of water, public system or private company -----	230	868	378	442	696	1 076	150
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	215	839	378	442	696	1 056	150
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	10	5	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	7	5	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	145	679	171	96	536	753	122
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	6	24	5	5	10	23	—
Electricity -----	79	143	193	341	139	291	28
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	—	22	9	—	11	9	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	8	211	29	95	153	290	21
1 -----	140	329	147	230	283	430	55
2 -----	73	231	120	111	191	200	54
3 or more -----	9	97	82	6	69	156	20
Vehicles per household -----	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	63	615	206	58	287	623	50
1989 to March 1990 -----	29	28	34	—	21	37	17
1985 to 1988 -----	6	56	71	32	79	97	—
1980 to 1984 -----	21	102	30	16	40	77	10
1970 to 1979 -----	—	163	71	10	141	191	8
1969 or earlier -----	7	266	—	—	6	221	15
Renter-occupied housing units -----	167	253	172	384	409	453	100
1989 to March 1990 -----	86	88	117	201	218	161	37
1985 to 1988 -----	70	87	50	123	148	161	53
1980 to 1984 -----	11	44	5	53	38	61	—
1970 to 1979 -----	—	34	—	—	5	49	10
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	7	—	21	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	73	116	51	71	140	141	6
Householder 65 years and over -----	16	250	—	84	33	288	36
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	228	—	7	33	213	25
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	10	35	—	6	—	12	—
No vehicle available -----	—	65	—	71	—	95	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	220	863	378	442	696	1 076	150
1.00 or less persons per room -----	186	805	358	403	587	967	144
1.01 or more persons per room -----	34	58	20	39	109	109	6
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	10	5	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	7	5	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 347	16 808	43 380	23 564	32 140	22 347	20 998
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	12 364	11 981	14 523	14 298	12 385	11 941	17 660
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	108	357	84	160	263	456	48
Owner-occupied housing units -----	13	225	9	5	38	195	20
Renter-occupied housing units -----	95	132	75	155	225	261	28

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.			Remainder of Jefferson County			
	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 8	Tract 21.03 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	138	438	214	13	783	199	107
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	10	5	14	—	23	6	13
1980 to 1984	10	21	20	13	65	8	—
1970 to 1979	75	82	88	—	201	59	66
1960 to 1969	35	257	58	—	135	45	15
1950 to 1959	—	34	21	—	184	18	7
1940 to 1949	8	7	13	—	90	41	6
1939 or earlier	—	32	—	—	85	22	—
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
1 bedroom	16	30	10	—	47	14	—
2 bedrooms	44	178	50	—	245	86	16
3 bedrooms	40	199	124	—	360	73	65
4 bedrooms	38	31	30	—	111	26	26
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	138	438	209	—	746	192	107
Source of water, public system or private company	138	438	214	13	728	191	107
Sewage disposal, public sewer	128	430	27	13	521	32	16
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	4	22	—	67	27	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	17	—	23	22	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	4	5	—	44	5	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	65	261	147	—	446	34	19
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	12	6	—	185	121	16
Electricity	73	165	8	13	47	17	57
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	53	—	100	27	15
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	48	58	80	—	278	52	34
1	53	174	59	13	233	45	35
2	28	144	39	—	200	64	18
3 or more	9	62	36	—	72	38	20
Vehicles per household	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	28	254	184	—	511	131	89
1989 to March 1990	15	19	6	—	18	10	—
1985 to 1988	6	21	23	—	51	17	13
1980 to 1984	—	32	44	—	45	8	6
1970 to 1979	7	88	64	—	138	53	51
1969 or earlier	—	94	47	—	259	43	19
Renter-occupied housing units	110	184	30	13	272	68	18
1989 to March 1990	9	22	5	—	72	16	9
1985 to 1988	37	98	15	13	86	24	—
1980 to 1984	39	45	—	—	47	4	—
1970 to 1979	16	19	10	—	26	—	9
1969 or earlier	9	—	—	—	41	24	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	48	101	44	—	139	38	9
Householder 65 years and over	19	86	32	—	337	63	59
Owner-occupied housing units	—	72	32	—	257	44	50
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	5	—	29	20	—
No telephone in unit	10	—	—	—	25	13	—
No vehicle available	10	27	24	—	179	24	34
Complete plumbing facilities	138	434	192	13	716	172	107
1.00 or less persons per room	113	402	172	13	637	144	98
1.01 or more persons per room	25	32	20	—	79	28	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	4	22	—	67	27	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	4	10	—	57	27	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	12	—	10	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 915	29 556	13 498	—	16 557	18 515	24 800
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	8 583	12 520	9 384	16 000	15 795	9 293	3 547
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	92	174	130	—	401	80	54
Owner-occupied housing units	11	55	108	—	243	39	45
Renter-occupied housing units	81	119	22	—	158	41	9

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff, AR MSA	Jefferson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Jefferson County					
		Total	Pine Bluff city	Tract 3.03	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 21.03
Specified owner-occupied housing units	5 426	5 426	4 549	73	637	119	97	226	216
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	2 528	2 528	2 182	51	207	16	51	131	73
Less than \$300	346	346	271	—	36	10	—	14	25
\$300 to \$399	546	546	454	10	68	6	9	21	7
\$400 to \$499	562	562	475	8	40	—	21	18	12
\$500 to \$599	501	501	472	10	11	—	7	43	12
\$600 to \$799	377	377	332	8	17	—	6	30	17
\$800 to \$999	142	142	132	10	29	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	41	41	41	5	6	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$2,000 or more	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
Median (dollars)	465	465	478	588	399	280	475	518	419
Not mortgaged	2 898	2 898	2 367	22	430	103	46	95	143
Less than \$100	237	237	177	—	37	13	11	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 530	1 530	1 237	8	226	70	17	43	72
\$200 to \$299	882	882	750	9	129	20	18	52	65
\$300 to \$399	157	157	123	5	30	—	—	—	6
\$400 to \$499	21	21	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	71	71	69	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	181	181	184	267	179	147	135	206	199
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	3 031	3 031	2 458	13	415	82	56	87	150
Less than 20 percent	710	710	558	—	123	13	—	20	15
20 to 24 percent	312	312	280	—	50	14	11	22	16
25 to 29 percent	266	266	205	—	56	6	7	5	—
30 to 34 percent	219	219	170	—	24	17	—	21	18
35 percent or more	1 315	1 315	1 076	5	147	32	31	19	80
Not computed	209	209	169	8	15	—	7	—	21
Median	32.8	32.8	33.0	50.0+	27.4	32.4	45.4	26.5	42.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	1 171	1 171	1 011	15	103	12	27	65	40
Less than 20 percent	742	742	631	—	83	12	5	40	40
20 to 24 percent	185	185	156	10	6	—	9	6	—
25 to 29 percent	105	105	98	—	—	—	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	91	91	84	—	5	—	7	6	—
35 percent or more	48	48	42	5	9	—	6	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.8	16.8	17.0	23.8	12.0	10.0	24.7	13.3	13.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	682	682	615	25	68	17	—	34	15
Less than 20 percent	618	618	551	25	68	17	—	34	9
20 to 24 percent	42	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.0	13.0	13.3	12.2	10.9	10.0	—	15.7	10.0
\$50,000 or more	542	542	465	20	51	8	14	40	11
Less than 20 percent	507	507	438	20	45	8	6	35	11
20 to 24 percent	23	23	15	—	6	—	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.1	12.1	12.1	15.0	11.7	10.0	20.6	13.8	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	5 191	5 191	4 687	56	740	30	122	184	48
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	259	259	249	—	24	—	10	77	10
\$100 to \$199	659	659	560	—	163	—	58	8	21
\$200 to \$299	1 372	1 372	1 266	14	280	7	22	21	9
\$300 to \$399	1 225	1 225	1 176	42	115	4	5	27	—
\$400 to \$499	761	761	737	—	83	10	12	24	—
\$500 to \$599	272	272	271	—	21	—	—	9	—
\$600 to \$749	144	144	131	—	7	—	9	—	—
\$750 to \$999	35	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	464	464	262	—	47	9	6	18	8
Median (dollars)	305	305	310	341	264	322	147	144	139
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	2 895	2 895	2 608	29	455	13	84	102	40
Less than 20 percent	46	46	38	—	—	—	10	6	—
20 to 24 percent	142	142	140	—	35	—	11	20	—
25 to 29 percent	125	125	112	—	46	—	—	17	9
30 to 34 percent	132	132	103	—	10	—	8	5	15
35 percent or more	1 857	1 857	1 750	29	278	4	49	45	16
Not computed	593	593	465	—	86	9	6	9	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0	33.5	33.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1 263	1 263	1 136	14	163	12	23	43	—
Less than 20 percent	218	218	200	—	61	—	5	24	—
20 to 24 percent	228	228	215	9	38	7	4	14	—
25 to 29 percent	216	216	202	5	26	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	173	173	160	—	8	—	9	—	—
35 percent or more	302	302	293	—	30	5	5	5	—
Not computed	126	126	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.8	27.8	28.0	23.9	22.7	24.3	31.4	10.0	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	703	703	638	7	99	5	15	20	8
Less than 20 percent	427	427	387	7	62	—	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent	106	106	105	—	19	5	6	5	—
25 to 29 percent	68	68	66	—	18	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	50	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	39	39	17	—	—	—	—	9	8
Median	17.6	17.6	17.9	12.5	17.0	22.5	25.8	14.6	—
\$35,000 or more	330	330	305	6	23	—	—	19	—
Less than 20 percent	278	278	259	6	14	—	—	19	—
20 to 24 percent	29	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	23	23	17	—	9	—	—	—	—
Median	11.9	11.9	12.3	10.0	11.8	—	—	12.2	—

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County						
	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	621	119	260	283	32	424	611
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage-----	201	16	217	113	21	288	125
Less than \$300-----	36	10	—	9	7	36	24
\$300 to \$399-----	62	6	17	15	—	79	35
\$400 to \$499-----	40	—	68	57	—	64	24
\$500 to \$599-----	11	—	48	18	8	49	28
\$600 to \$799-----	17	—	65	—	6	36	14
\$800 to \$999-----	29	—	12	14	—	24	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	6	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	404	280	547	462	572	443	407
Not mortgaged-----	420	103	43	170	11	136	486
Less than \$100-----	37	13	—	15	—	14	20
\$100 to \$199-----	221	70	15	57	—	55	298
\$200 to \$299-----	124	20	13	98	—	46	108
\$300 to \$399-----	30	—	8	—	—	10	42
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more-----	8	—	7	—	11	11	18
Median (dollars)-----	179	147	246	209	500+	199	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000-----	399	82	64	161	18	233	436
Less than 20 percent-----	118	13	6	42	—	41	117
20 to 24 percent-----	50	14	8	7	—	27	60
25 to 29 percent-----	56	17	—	7	—	19	33
30 to 34 percent-----	18	—	—	—	—	—	39
35 percent or more-----	142	32	50	105	18	104	171
Not computed-----	15	—	—	—	—	42	16
Median-----	27.1	32.4	50.0+	38.6	50.0+	36.4	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	103	12	96	50	8	130	87
Less than 20 percent-----	83	12	31	38	—	58	65
20 to 24 percent-----	6	—	18	12	—	32	15
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	24	—	—	10	7
30 to 34 percent-----	5	—	10	—	8	30	—
35 percent or more-----	9	—	13	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	12.0	10.0	24.7	15.0	32.5	21.1	13.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	68	17	55	43	6	39	61
Less than 20 percent-----	68	17	55	43	—	39	47
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	10.9	10.0-	15.3	13.2	22.5	12.7	13.1
\$50,000 or more-----	51	8	45	29	—	22	27
Less than 20 percent-----	45	8	40	29	—	22	27
20 to 24 percent-----	6	—	5	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.7	10.0-	14.1	10.0-	—	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	740	30	152	282	90	620	424
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100-----	24	—	—	—	—	6	—
\$100 to \$199-----	163	—	13	31	15	53	69
\$200 to \$299-----	280	7	43	65	22	236	71
\$300 to \$399-----	115	4	32	102	40	140	136
\$400 to \$499-----	83	10	33	45	5	104	76
\$500 to \$599-----	21	—	10	13	—	65	10
\$600 to \$749-----	7	—	16	10	—	9	16
\$750 to \$999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	47	9	5	16	8	7	46
Median (dollars)-----	264	322	341	338	329	305	324
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000-----	455	13	68	165	57	335	243
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	35	—	—	13	—	—	14
25 to 29 percent-----	46	—	—	6	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent-----	10	—	12	9	3	—	—
35 percent or more-----	278	4	30	122	54	273	153
Not computed-----	86	9	26	15	—	62	63
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	163	12	20	66	33	201	67
Less than 20 percent-----	61	—	—	4	—	24	—
20 to 24 percent-----	38	7	—	17	7	17	25
25 to 29 percent-----	26	—	—	—	13	33	23
30 to 34 percent-----	8	—	—	17	—	39	9
35 percent or more-----	30	5	20	12	5	81	10
Not computed-----	—	—	—	16	8	7	—
Median-----	22.7	24.3	50.0	31.2	27.1	32.9	26.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	99	5	48	40	—	64	85
Less than 20 percent-----	62	—	28	18	—	43	56
20 to 24 percent-----	19	5	12	9	—	9	9
25 to 29 percent-----	18	—	—	6	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	8	7	—	12	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	17.0	22.5	18.7	21.1	—	17.4	16.3
\$35,000 or more-----	23	—	16	11	—	20	29
Less than 20 percent-----	14	—	8	11	—	20	21
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	9	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median-----	11.8	—	20.0	10.0-	—	12.5	10.0-

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.						
	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	58	532	193	58	274	566	50
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage.....	43	198	187	58	236	235	25
Less than \$300.....	—	39	—	10	13	41	—
\$300 to \$399.....	13	77	—	—	62	67	—
\$400 to \$499.....	13	37	56	21	35	36	—
\$500 to \$599.....	17	35	28	17	76	62	16
\$600 to \$799.....	—	5	68	10	34	21	9
\$800 to \$999.....	—	5	24	—	16	8	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	463	385	619	495	507	432	539
Not mortgaged.....	15	334	6	—	38	331	25
Less than \$100.....	—	24	—	—	—	34	—
\$100 to \$199.....	15	196	—	—	16	178	12
\$200 to \$299.....	—	103	—	—	22	99	3
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	6	—	—	6	10
\$400 to \$499.....	—	6	—	—	—	5	—
\$500 or more.....	—	5	—	—	—	9	—
Median (dollars).....	153	179	375	—	207	180	258
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000.....	15	353	9	21	84	313	30
Less than 20 percent.....	15	72	—	—	16	81	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	23	—	—	6	28	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	34	—	—	9	36	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	31	9	7	—	16	—
35 percent or more.....	—	166	—	14	53	114	22
Not computed.....	—	27	—	—	—	38	8
Median.....	12.5	35.4	32.5	36.9	48.0	29.0	45.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	29	131	58	37	50	108	9
Less than 20 percent.....	13	104	34	10	26	90	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	23	7	6	13	18	—
25 to 29 percent.....	11	—	8	21	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	4	—	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	25.7	15.4	19.3	25.6	19.7	13.0	32.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	14	32	52	—	94	76	—
Less than 20 percent.....	14	32	33	—	94	57	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	19	—	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Median.....	17.5	10.0	18.4	—	15.4	12.3	—
\$50,000 or more.....	—	16	74	—	46	69	11
Less than 20 percent.....	—	16	70	—	46	69	11
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	10.0	15.3	—	11.4	11.8	11.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	157	253	172	384	409	453	100
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	48	—	74	—
\$100 to \$199.....	35	19	9	40	—	35	—
\$200 to \$299.....	40	90	28	—	101	143	17
\$300 to \$399.....	38	48	37	186	106	83	35
\$400 to \$499.....	18	19	57	62	122	60	13
\$500 to \$599.....	—	20	17	—	60	12	27
\$600 to \$749.....	5	11	17	—	20	11	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	7	7	8	—	5	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	21	39	—	—	—	30	8
Median (dollars).....	290	297	411	325	399	272	379
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000.....	75	131	65	223	229	267	36
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	14	—	8	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	34	—	13	—
25 to 29 percent.....	8	—	—	15	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent.....	8	—	9	15	—	9	—
35 percent or more.....	37	104	46	138	200	152	22
Not computed.....	22	27	10	7	29	78	14
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	47.4	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	61	65	60	66	96	110	36
Less than 20 percent.....	11	10	—	—	5	45	11
20 to 24 percent.....	17	11	—	27	5	17	—
25 to 29 percent.....	9	—	17	30	26	15	5
30 to 34 percent.....	8	10	17	—	11	12	20
35 percent or more.....	6	15	26	9	49	15	—
Not computed.....	10	19	—	—	—	6	—
Median.....	24.3	31.0	33.8	26.0	35.6	22.1	30.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	7	48	38	60	40	43	6
Less than 20 percent.....	7	35	8	52	27	33	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	6	8	—	13	5	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	5	8	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	11	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.6	14.8	28.0	17.6	17.9	13.8	27.5
\$35,000 or more.....	14	9	9	35	44	33	22
Less than 20 percent.....	9	9	9	27	44	33	22
20 to 24 percent.....	5	—	—	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	14.5	15.7	11.9	15.4	16.6

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Pine Bluff city, Jefferson County—Con.			Remainder of Jefferson County			
	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	Tract 1.02	Tract 1.85	Tract 8	Tract 21.03 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	11	226	148	—	433	74	68
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage.....	—	131	44	—	114	37	29
Less than \$300.....	—	14	20	—	56	7	5
\$300 to \$399.....	—	21	—	—	28	7	7
\$400 to \$499.....	—	18	6	—	18	16	6
\$500 to \$599.....	—	43	12	—	5	7	—
\$600 to \$799.....	—	30	6	—	7	—	11
\$800 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	518	417	—	302	414	421
Not mortgaged.....	11	95	104	—	319	37	39
Less than \$100.....	11	—	—	—	40	8	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	43	45	—	175	23	27
\$200 to \$299.....	—	52	53	—	70	6	12
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	6	—	22	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Median (dollars).....	100—	206	209	—	160	148	173
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000.....	11	87	100	—	308	48	50
Less than 20 percent.....	—	20	3	—	113	8	12
20 to 24 percent.....	11	22	16	—	21	11	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	5	—	—	34	15	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	21	12	—	20	8	6
35 percent or more.....	—	19	54	—	106	6	26
Not computed.....	—	—	15	—	14	—	6
Median.....	22.5	26.5	43.7	—	26.9	26.7	38.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	65	27	—	67	20	13
Less than 20 percent.....	—	40	27	—	65	13	13
20 to 24 percent.....	—	6	—	—	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	6	—	—	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	13.3	12.3	—	12.3	17.9	14.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	34	15	—	47	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	34	9	—	47	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	15.7	10.0—	—	10.0—	—	—
\$50,000 or more.....	—	40	6	—	11	6	5
Less than 20 percent.....	—	35	6	—	11	6	5
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	13.8	10.0—	—	10.0—	10.0—	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	110	184	30	13	264	68	18
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100.....	10	77	10	—	7	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	58	8	12	—	72	8	9
\$200 to \$299.....	22	21	—	—	82	—	9
\$300 to \$399.....	5	27	—	—	20	12	—
\$400 to \$499.....	6	24	—	—	7	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	9	—	—	1	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	9	—	—	—	13	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	18	8	13	62	48	—
Median (dollars).....	140	144	105	—	235	313	212
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000.....	72	102	22	—	149	41	18
Less than 20 percent.....	10	6	—	—	8	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	11	20	—	—	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	17	—	—	4	—	9
30 to 34 percent.....	8	5	15	—	26	—	—
35 percent or more.....	43	45	7	—	71	—	9
Not computed.....	—	9	—	—	38	41	—
Median.....	47.0	33.5	33.7	—	38.7	—	40.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	23	43	—	13	73	18	—
Less than 20 percent.....	5	24	—	—	18	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	4	14	—	—	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	9	—	—	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more.....	5	5	—	—	1	8	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	13	26	10	—
Median.....	31.4	10.0—	—	—	22.1	37.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	15	20	8	—	23	9	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	6	—	—	16	4	—
20 to 24 percent.....	6	5	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	9	—	—	—	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	9	8	—	4	5	—
Median.....	25.8	14.6	—	—	13.4	12.5	—
\$35,000 or more.....	—	19	—	—	19	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	19	—	—	19	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	12.2	—	—	10.0—	—	—

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

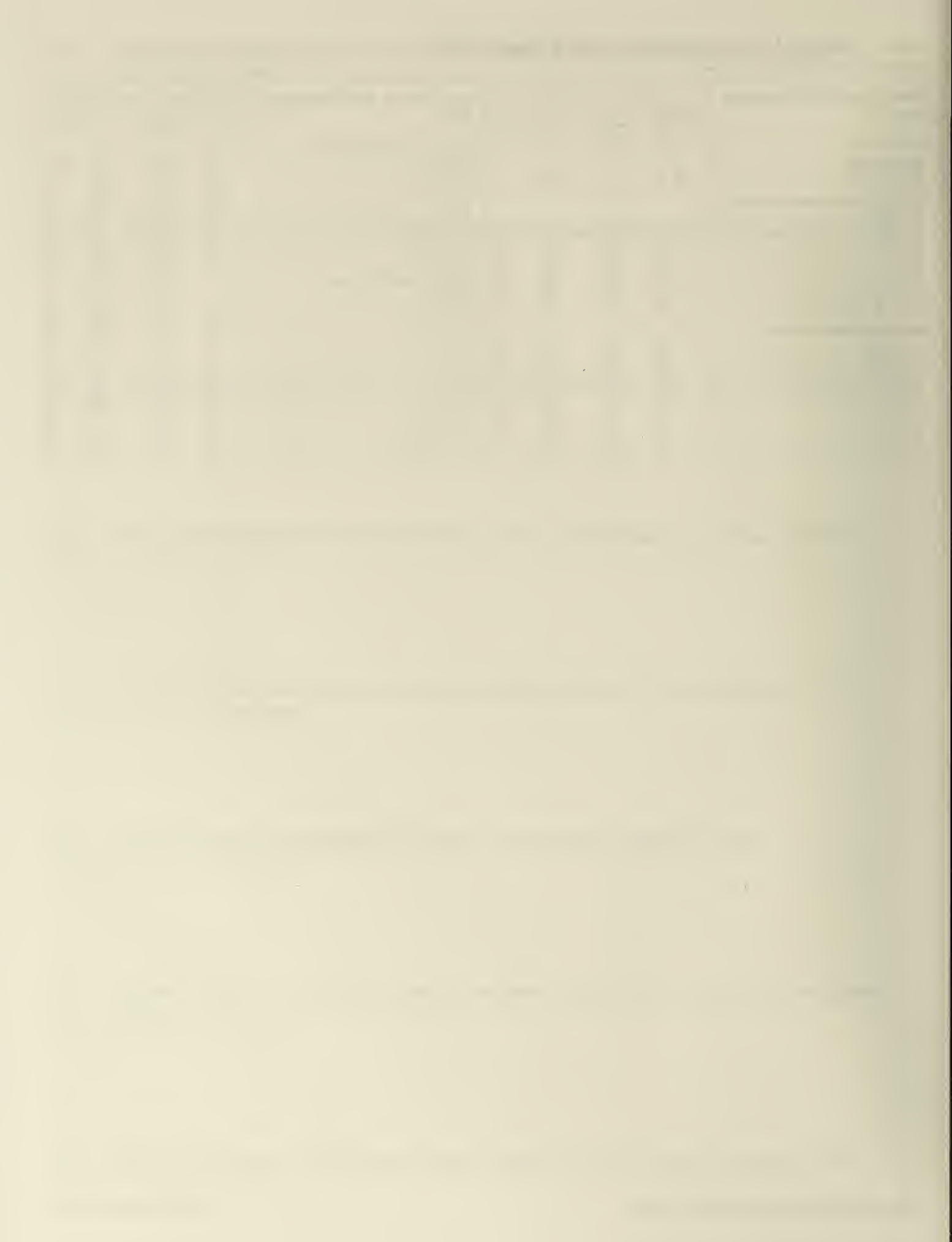
Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Pine Bluff, AR MSA	85 487	15.7	33 311	16.3	PINE BLUFF CITY, JEFFERSON COUNTY—Con.				
JEFFERSON COUNTY					Tract 14.01	2 186	13.8	930	15.1
Total	85 487	15.7	33 311	16.3	Tract 14.02	3 560	14.3	1 233	14.8
Pine Bluff city	57 140	14.8	23 189	15.2	Tract 15.01	3 803	15.4	1 538	15.5
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN JEFFERSON COUNTY					Tract 15.02	3 735	14.1	1 903	14.9
Tract 3.01	3 668	14.7	1 414	15.1	Tract 16	4 313	15.0	1 882	15.4
Tract 3.02	5 216	15.1	1 912	16.0	Tract 17	3 892	16.4	1 618	15.7
Tract 3.03	3 535	15.3	1 384	15.3	Tract 18	3 293	15.2	1 614	15.1
Tract 5.02	4 900	13.7	1 726	14.4	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	1 108	13.3	421	13.5
Tract 6	825	13.8	356	15.2	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	2 132	14.6	831	15.6
Tract 19.01	2 174	14.8	838	14.2	Tract 20 (pt.)	3 000	15.5	967	15.6
Tract 19.02	2 139	14.8	833	15.7	Tract 21.03 (pt.)	1 902	16.2	701	16.3
Tract 20	5 136	15.2	1 728	15.2	Tract 21.04 (pt.)	656	13.9	283	14.5
Tract 21.03	4 658	12.7	1 408	15.3	REMAINDER OF JEFFERSON COUNTY				
Tract 21.04	3 915	15.1	1 458	14.8	Tract 1.02	1 471	3.8	59	11.9
PINE BLUFF CITY, JEFFERSON COUNTY					Tract 1.85	3 917	29.6	1 757	27.8
Tract 3.01 (pt.)	113	12.4	56	14.3	Tract 2	2 747	30.0	1 026	29.1
Tract 3.02 (pt.)	480	15.0	209	15.3	Tract 3.01 (pt.)	3 555	14.8	1 358	15.1
Tract 3.03 (pt.)	3 296	15.5	1 314	15.4	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	4 736	15.1	1 703	16.0
Tract 5.02 (pt.)	4 779	13.6	1 680	14.3	Tract 3.03 (pt.)	239	13.0	70	14.3
Tract 6 (pt.)	651	15.4	290	15.9	Tract 4.85	217	19.4	45	20.0
Tract 6.99	7	42.9	—	—	Tract 4.86	—	—	—	—
Tract 9	3 359	16.2	1 397	16.0	Tract 5.02 (pt.)	121	17.4	46	17.4
Tract 9.02	72	9.7	30	16.7	Tract 6 (pt.)	174	8.0	66	12.1
Tract 10	2 179	14.6	931	14.7	Tract 7	799	21.2	464	18.5
Tract 11	609	11.2	252	15.9	Tract 8	1 147	15.3	466	15.2
Tract 12	4 349	13.8	1 764	14.7	Tract 19.01 (pt.)	1 066	16.3	417	14.9
Tract 13	3 666	14.0	1 345	15.3	Tract 19.02 (pt.)	7	71.4	2	50.0
					Tract 20 (pt.)	2 136	14.8	761	14.7
					Tract 21.03 (pt.)	2 756	10.2	707	14.4
					Tract 21.04 (pt.)	3 259	15.3	1 175	14.9



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

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APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1990 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jirman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X}} \text{ and } SE_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y}:$$

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.			Renter
	All Other Housing Units		White Householder
11	1 person in housing unit		Householder of Hispanic origin
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit		Rent
		101	Less than \$100
		102	\$100 to \$199
STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY			103
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2	104	\$200 to \$299
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	105	\$300 to \$399
		106	\$400 to \$499
STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE			107
1	Single unit structure	108	\$500 to \$599
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units	109	\$600 to \$749
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units	110	\$750 to \$999
			\$1,000 or more
			No cash rent
STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT			Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Group	Owner	111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	White Householder		Black Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin	121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Value		Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
1	Less than \$20,000		
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999		
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999		
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999		
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999		
9	\$300,000 or more		
10	Other ¹		Householder of Other Race
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10		
	Black Householder		Vacant Housing Units
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	1	Vacant for rent
		2	Vacant for sale
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder	3	Other vacant
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder		
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		
	Householder of Other Race		
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Arkansas

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.8
Place of birth	2.3	1.8	1.0	0.8
Citizenship	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.2	2.2	1.5	0.7
Household type	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Group quarters	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Condominium status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the **1990 U.S. Census Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on. If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain. If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group. A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes**, **active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes**, **service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
- Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

**Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

Para personas de habla hispana --
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate ■ <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>		<p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Grandchild
	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room
☐ 2 rooms
☐ 3 rooms
☐ 4 rooms
☐ 5 rooms
☐ 6 rooms
☐ 7 rooms
☐ 8 rooms
☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80
☐ \$80 to \$99
☐ \$100 to \$124
☐ \$125 to \$149
☐ \$150 to \$174
☐ \$175 to \$199
☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$300 to \$324
☐ \$325 to \$349
☐ \$350 to \$374
☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	E. Complete after LR P/F MV P0 P1 P2 TC RE ED P3 P4 P5 QA I/T EN JIC1 JIC2 SM F. Cov. 1b 1a 7 H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1			14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —	
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____			<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? _____ (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)			b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country _____ (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. _____ (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. _____		b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States			(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950			15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? _____ (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college			16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)			17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? _____ Years		b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. _____ Hours 22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) _____ (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office _____ c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County _____ e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) _____ (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)						

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATATM. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

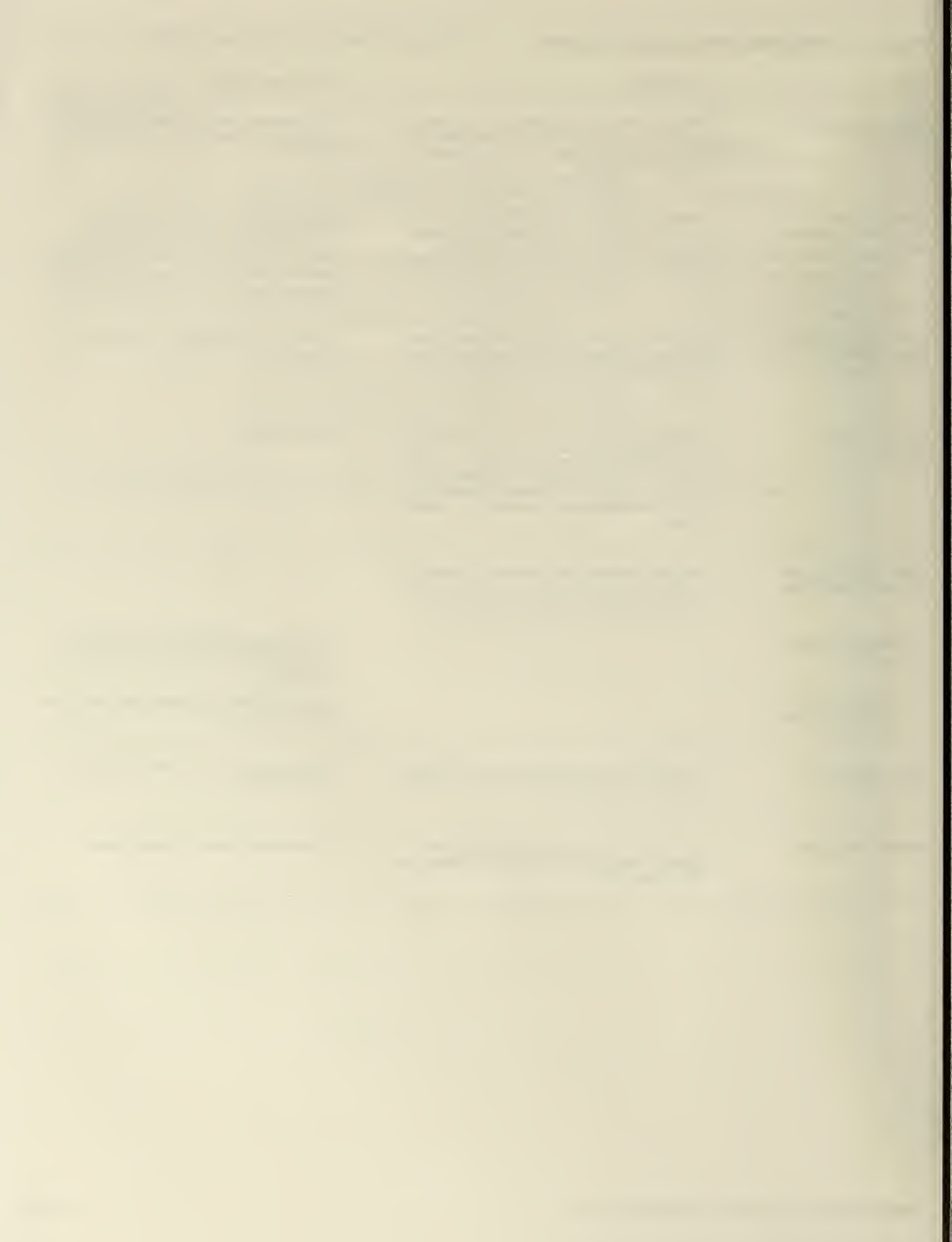
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas




APPENDIX G.

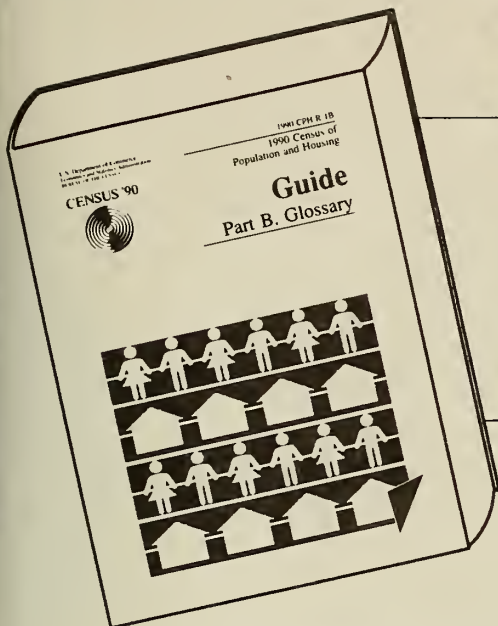
Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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PART B, GLOSSARY

1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide

electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is the second part of the 3-part *1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide*. It defines terms used in the census.

- **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined.
- **Population** and **housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses.
- **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

Previously Published—Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- **Data products**
- **Geographic terms and products**
- **Where to find assistance**
- **Population and housing concepts**
- **Census procedures**

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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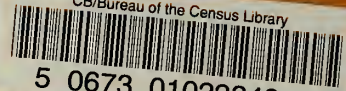
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